The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

Rebel Accounts of Another Assault on Fort Wagner.

DISPATCHES FROM BEAUREGARD.

Reported Repulse of Our Land Forces with Heavy Loss.

Two Thousand Killed, Wounded and Prisoners.

The Rebel Loss Light, but Including Many Valuable Officers.

OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS STILL PROCEEDING.

We find the following important dispatches in the Richmond papers of the 23d instant. It is well to bear in mind that they come from Beauregard:

Charleston, Saturday, July 18.

The *Ironsides*, five Monitors, and five gun and mortar-boats, assisted by two land batteries mounting five guns, have fired furiously at Fort Wagner all day. One of our gun-carriages was dismounted.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Charleston, Sunday, July 19.

After a furious bombardment of eleven hours, the enemy assaulted battery Wagner desperately and repeatedly. Our people fought desperately and repulsed the attack with great slaughter. Our loss wa relatively light, but includes many valuable officers. Brig.-Gen. Taliafiero commanded on our side.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Charleston, Wednesday, July 22.

The enemy commenced shelling again, yesterday, with but few casualties on our side. We had, in the battle of the 18th inst., about 150 killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy, including prisoners, was about 2,000. Nearly 800 were buried under a flag of truce.

Col. Putnam, Acting Brigadier-General, and Col. Shaw, commanding the negro regiment, were killed.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General.

Memphis, Tenn., Thursday, July 23.

Charleston dates of the 19th inst. state that Fort Wagner still holds out; that the Yankees had been surprised on Folly Island, and had to retreat to Morris Island, and that the iron-clads and other Yankees craft continued to bombard Fort Wagner.

THE LATEST NATIONAL ACCOUNTS.

The United States steamer *Circassian*, Commander W. B. Eaton, arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 21st inst. from Charleston and Wilmington. She left Charleston on the 19th. *A general engagement was just commencing as she left.* Gen. Gilmore had erected a masked battery in the woods, quite near Fort Wagner, and expressed no doubt but that the attack by himself and Admiral Dahlgren would prove successful. As the early morning shadows disappeared the attack began, and a perfect shower of shot and shell was poured into Wagner. The *Circassian's* orders were imperative, and she could not stay to see the termination of that day's fighting.

The iron-clads were all in excellent working order.

Admiral Dahlgren had taken the Adams Express Company's boat, *Augusta Dinsmore*, for his flagship, and his broad pennant was flying from her mast-head when the *Circassian* sailed.

NEWS FROM THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

The South Carolina Troops—The Loss of Jackson—Miscellaneous Matters.

We have received the Richmond *Whig*, of the 23d inst., from which we make interesting extracts. The *Whig* says, editorially:

"South Carolina troops are, by order of the Governor of that State, to remain at Columbia and Florence for the present—the force at Charleston being deemed sufficient to prevent the attack of the enemy. The *South Carolinian* learns that while there is much anxiety, there is an abiding confidence that our valued old city will be successfully defended against the diabolical invaders.

The evacuation of Jackson, Miss., left in the hands of the enemy, as we learn from the Memphis *Appeal*, the rolling stock on the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, the Mississippi Central, and the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroads. The motive power alone consisted of over forty engines. To have saved this invaluable property required only the construction of a temporary bridge across Pearl River. Six weeks of time were allowed for this work, which might have been done in six days. What were the railroad and military authorities thinking about? The loss is of incalculable importance, and in the present condition of things wholly irreparable. Nothing seems to go well in the Southwest."

The *Whig* also says:

"Six hundred and ninety-two Yankee prisoners, captured at Gettysburgh, succeeded in getting 'On to Richmond' yesterday, and were sent to Belle Isle camp."

Fortress Monroe, Friday, July 24.

The flag-of-truce boat *New-York* arrived last evening from City Point, with 1,200 released National prisoners, in charge of Maj. John E. Mulford, and left immediately for Annapolis.

Richmond papers to July 23 are received.

The *Sentinel* of July 22, says that 840 Yankee prisoners arrived in Richmond on Monday. One hundred and twenty-three were from Jackson, Miss., and the balance from Gettysburgh. Some thirty or forty more arrived yesterday.

On Monday last, a Yankee prisoner confined in the building opposite Castle Thunder was fired at by the guard, and struck in the arm, rendering amputation necessary.

The bids for the Cotton interest bonds of the treasury six per cent. loan, were opened on Monday, the 20th instant. No bids under fifty per cent. were considered. Another call for $5,000,000 is to be made.

A large cavalry force made a raid into North Carolina on the 20th instant, tearing up the track of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. They also burnt a bridge and the cotton factory of Wm. S. Battle. The Yankees had everything their own way.

Jackson, Miss., surrendered to the Federals, under Gen. Grant, on the 9th inst.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

SKIRMISHING AT MANASSAS GAP.

Where the Rebels are Likely to Attempt the Passage of the Blue Ridge.

Obstacles in the Way of Their Movements.

Lee Endeavoring to Secure his Plunder, and the Crops of the Shenandoah Valley.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Saturday, July 25.

The rebels were in force yesterday near Front Royal. We drove their cavalry from Manassas Gap about sunset.

It is now believed the rebels intend to cross the Blue Ridge at Chester or Thornton's Gap. At the former place they will meet with obstacles.

Our army is full of high expectations and anticipations.

Washington, Saturday, July 25.

The *National Republican*, of this afternoon, states that positive information has been received here that Lee has been delaying on the Upper Potomac to enable him to get away safely with the plunder he had collected in Maryland and Pennsylvania; and because his forces have been gathering the new crop of grain in the Shenandoah Valley. He is now moving toward Richmond with immense trains of supplies, the necessity of procuring which was increased by the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, and is now intensified by the cutting of the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, which was a great medium for procuring supplies for Lee's army.

THE CAVALRY RAID.

Brig.-Gen. Scammon's Official Report of the Expedition to Wytheville.

Our Loss Seventy-eight Killed, Wounded and Missing.

The Women Firing upon Our Soldiers.

Washington, Saturday, July 25.

The following has just been received at the Headquarters of the army from Gen. Scammon:

Charlestown, July 24, 1863.

Gen. Kelly:—Col. Toland, with the Second Virginia cavalry and the Thirty-fourth Ohio mounted infantry, cut the railroad at Wytheville and destroyed two pieces of artillery, seven hundred muskets and a large amount of ammunition and stores, and had a sharp fight in Wytheville; captured 125 prisoners, who were paroled; killed 75; wounded not known. Our loss is 78 killed, wounded and missing. Seventeen were killed, including Col. Toland and Capt. Delaney. Col. Powell is very dangerously wounded and is a prisoner. We were fired on from houses, public and private, by the citizens, even by the women. My men totally destroyed the town, and reached Fayette yesterday, after a march of about 300 miles.

E. P. SCAMMON, Brigadier-General.

IMPORTANT PRIZES.

Capture of the Steamer Kate Dale.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 25.

The rebel Steamer *Kate Dale*, which was captured by the United States steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, off Tortugas, arrived at this port yesterday, in charge of Prizemaster C. C. Gill. The *Kate Dale* had run the blockade of Mobile, and was bound to Havana. When her officers discovered that the *Cuyler* was in pursuit, a desperate effort was made to escape, and she kept in advance of her pursuer for six hours, during which time all the combustible material on board was burned under her boilers. When captured, she was found to have on board 963 bales of cotton, which, at the present market value, is worth at least $250,000. The *Kate Dale* is a side-wheel, high-pressure boat, with the deck housed over. She is between 300 and 400 tons burden. On board was a rebel and a United States flag, and both were flying yesterday as she came up the river. Immediately after the capture, the prize was convoyed by the *Cuyler* to Key West, and from there to this port, the *Cuyler* being then under orders to return home for repairs. After discharging her powder at the magazine wharf, the *Cuyler* steamed up to the city yesterday. She is commanded by Commander J. E. Jenett, and is from the blockading squadron off Mobile. She is a screw steamer of 1,500 tons, and carries ten guns, several of them of heavy calibre. For the last year she has been attached to the West Gulf Squadron, under command of Admiral Farragut, and has performed valuable service. On the day before the capture of the *Dale* she gave chase to the rebel steamer *Alabama*, which had 400 bales of cotton on board. Finding that the *Cuyler* was gaining on the *Alabama*, the officers of the rebel steamer ran her ashore and abandoned her. She was destroyed by the *Cuyler*. No news is brought by the *Cuyler* of the operations off Charleston, nor of anything interesting from Key West.

Capture of the Steamer Lizzie by the Santiago de Cuba.

The prize steamer *Lizzie*, Acting Ensign Raymond Radadan in command, taken off Abaco by the *Santiago de Cuba*, arrived at Philadelphia yesterday. This is the third prize steamer taken by the *Santiago de Cuba* during the last few weeks. She is a small vessel, and similar in build to the tugs on the Delaware. She has on board a miscellaneous cargo.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Saturday, July 25.

The Navy Department has received information that the steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, captured July 15 the steamer *Lizzie*, of Nassau, after a chase of two hours. She was formerly owned in Wilmington, North Carolina, and was on her second trip to and from Wilmington. Her cargo consisted of brandy, soap, dry goods, provisions, &c.

An Unknown Man Drowned.

Jamaica, L. I., Saturday, July 25.

The body of an unknown man was found on the beach at Rockaway, to-day. It is supposed to be that of the person who was drowned on Friday, the 17th inst., at Coney Island. The body was interred on the beach, near Block House Point, Rockaway.

VICTORY BY GENERAL BLUNT.

Severe Fight South of Fort Gibson.

Five Thousand Rebels, under General Cooper, Defeated by 2,400 National Troops.

COMPLETE ROUT OF THE ENEMY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Leavenworth, Saturday, July 25.

On Thursday, the 16th, a severe fight occurred between Gen. Blunt and the rebel Gen. Cooper, at Elk Creek, fifty miles south of Fort Gibson, which resulted in a complete Union victory. Gen. Blunt had twenty-four hundred men and twelve guns Cooper five thousand, on his own ground.

We marched fifty miles in twenty-four hours, and immediately attacked. Two rebel guns were dismounted and captured, and the enemy finally fled with a loss of sixty killed, twenty-four wounded and a hundred prisoners. Our loss was ten killed and thirty wounded.

Col. Williams, of the First Kansas colored regiment, was severely wounded in the head and shoulders.

We captured ten thousand pounds of flour and salt, with other quartermaster and commissary stores.

Our cavalry were pursuing when the despatch left.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Leavenworth, Saturday, July 25.

On Thursday, the 16th inst., a severe fight occurred between the forces under Gen. Blunt and Gen. Cooper's rebel force, resulting in the complete rout of the latter.

Finding that the rebels had fallen back from Fort Gibson, Gen. Blunt, with 2,400 men and 12 guns, left in pursuit. After marching 50 miles in 24 hours, he found the enemy, 5,000 strong, in position on Elk Creek. Gen. Blunt immediately attacked the rebels. Our artillery dismounted two rebel guns, which were captured. A charge was finally made, when the enemy fled in confusion, our cavalry pursuing.

When the courier left, the rebel loss was 60 killed, 24 wounded, and 100 prisoners.

Our loss was 10 killed and 30 wounded.

We captured a quantity of commissary stores.

Gen. Blunt, though sick, commanded in person.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

Cheering News from the Frontier—A Successful Action—The Negroes Again in Battle—A Gallant Charge.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Leavenworth, Ka., Monday, July 20, 1863.

The news from the District of the Frontier is quite cheering. We hope soon to have intelligence of that triumph which has always followed in the path of Gen. Blunt. A small Federal force has gained quite a triumph over a rebel command of equal numbers, posted in a very advantageous position.

Let me give the particulars as I glean them from letters, and persons who were eye-witnesses to the conflict, and such knowledge of the ground as I possess.

A subsistence train with paymasters and sutlers, numbering over 300 wagons in all, left Fort Scott for Col. Phillips' command, at Fort Blunt, on or about the 25th ult. The escort consisted of three companies of the Third Wisconsin cavalry, one company Sixth Kansas cavalry, Co. "I," Ninth Kansas cavalry, Capt. Stewart, (escort to the Paymasters,) and six companies of the Second Colorado Volunteer infantry, a part of which was temporarily mounted on horses and mules, being taken to Fort Blunt for the purpose of replacing the stock captured several weeks since in the rebel attack upon Phillips' position. The Colorado volunteers were under Lieut.-Col. Dodd and train escort under Capt. Moore, Third Wisconsin. This force, with the center section of the Second Kansas battery, Capt. Smith, and a 12-pound mountain howitzer attached to the cavalry, numbering about 800 men, composed the escort. At Neosho, Mo., they were met by Maj. Forman, Third regiment Indiana brigade, with 500 Indians, sent by Col. Phillips to escort the train. At Baxter's Spring, the First regiment Kansas colored volunteers, with two guns, served by detailed negro soldiers, under Capt. A. J. Armstrong, Co. D, joined the train. The regiment numbers 800 men, under Col. J. M. Williams. By the way, the guns attached to the regiment and now served by the negroes, were formerly used by the rebels against us, being a couple of those captured by Grant at Fort Donelson. This addition made our force about 1,600 strong, with four 12-pounders, two of them rifled, and two howitzers, Maj. Forman's command having brought one.

On the 30th of June the train reached a point seven miles from Cabin Creek, a branch of the Grand, on Neosho River. The advance, composed of the Indians, came suddenly upon a scouting party of thirty Texans. A fight ensued. The rebels stood their ground, not seeing any force but Indians. After the loss of three killed, four wounded and three captured, they concluded to leave, which they did before our reinforcements arrived.

From the prisoners we learned that Col. Stand Waitie, the Cherokee rebel leader, with 1,200 men, about half of whom were Texans and the remainder Indians, was posted on the south bank of Cabin Creek, in a most advantageous position. From this information and other we learned that the movement had been planned for the purpose of cutting off this train. Stand Waitie crossed the Arkansas River, above the mouths of the Grand and Verdigris Rivers, and took position at the Creek. Gen. Cabell was to and did leave Arkansas with two thousand men and six guns, and moving across the Territory, until he got in the rear of our train, which Stand Waitie was to hold at the crossing of Cabin Creek. The plan was well laid, but sufficient margin was not made for contingencies. Cabell got to the Grand River on the night of the 30th ult., but was not able to cross on account of the high water.

After the picket fight the train encamped for the night. Col. Williams sent scouting parties forward to the creek. They found the rebel pickets strongly posted in the timber on the north of the creek. The main body were very advantageously posted behind high banks on the south side. The timber is about a mile across, the larger portion being on the north.

On the morning of the 1st of July, the train advanced to the edge of the timber and corralled. The cavalry was pressed forward, and a portion of the First colored regiment deployed as skirmishers. The north side of the river was found clear, but when the troops reached the stream the fire became so warm as to cause the cavalry to fall back hastily. The skirmishers, taking positions behind trees, &c., continued the fight. The negroes made their mark, and whenever a head showed they blazed away. Their fire had effect, according to the report of the prisoners taken on the next day. The stream was deep and swift, and the crossing under the heavy rebel fire impracticable. The artillery was placed in position, a section on each flank and the howitzers in the centre. The south bank was then shelled, the fire being rapid and heavy. Under this shelling and the effective fire of the colored skirmishers, Col. Williams directed the advance of the Third Wisconsin cavalry, for the purpose of attempting the crossing of the stream.

A little incident occurred at this stage showing the pluck and *elan* of the negro soldiers. The officer in command of the troopers was a Pro-Slavery Democrat, and thought it would be more appropriate to send "the d——d niggers or Injuns" to do the work. But in obedience to orders he started out to the bank of the creek, and hastily retreated under the sharp fire of the enemy. On reporting to Col. Williams, that officer, who is well known as brave even to rashness, declared that "he could find men to make the attempt." Five companies of the colored regiment moved on the double-quick to the creek, and under the fire of the opposing forces dashed into the stream, with their Colonel at the head. But they could not cross; the stream was too deep. The men followed their leader till they commenced to swim, when Col. Williams reluctantly ordered them to fall back. All the time, while the bullets spattered on the water like hail, the negroes preserved the most perfect order, and re-formed on the bank of the creek.

The remainder of the day was consumed in skirmishing, with occasional shelling of the rebel position. On the morning of the 2d, the stream having fallen considerably in the night, it was determined to attempt the crossing. Maj. Forman assumed command of the party, which consisted of the Indians, five companies of the colored regiment, the mounted men of the Colorado Second, and Capt. Stewart's company, Ninth Kansas. They moved down to the creek, and, under cover of the shells and musketry, prepared to cross. Maj. Forman, followed by Capt. Gritz, of the Third Indian, advanced into the stream, with the view of ascertaining its depth. In the attempt, he was severely wounded in the back and neck.

Col. Williams took command of the column, and, at the head of the troops, dashed into the stream. The water was above the waist of the infantry, yet the men, holding their guns and cartridge-boxes above their heads, followed their gallant leader, who, with waving sword and ringing shouts, was cheering on his men. They got across with little loss, and charged on the rebel position. They fled from the centre precipitously when the negroes and Colorado boys charged, leaving arms and accoutrements scattered as they went. To Capt. Stewart was intrusted the attack on the right of the enemy's position, where their fire was the best sustained. As our cavalry advanced, the enemy fell back from the timber to the edge of the prairie, when they fired as our men advanced. The Texans numbered four hundred, and their firing was deadly and rapid. Capt. Stewart, ordering his men to draw revolvers and reserve their fire, rode rapidly upon the foe. His whole force was less than one hundred. When within thirty or forty yards, the order to fire was given, and volley after volley came crashing from their heavy dragoon Colts. On they rode, and the Texans fled in disorder, leaving eighteen dead and three prisoners. The wounded got off. Capt. Stewart had fifteen men wounded and two killed in that dashing charge. Five of the negroes were severely wounded, and this, with Major Forman's wound, completed our casualties. Forty of the enemy were buried on the field, and nine prisoners taken. These stated that three wagons were loaded with those wounded by our shells, and removed the night before. About half the force had fallen back, and the Texans, numbering 700, were left to contest our advance.

The enemy's position was found to be formidable, and well chosen for its purpose. The ground was uneven and thickly wooded, affording shelter for the men. All the approaches to the road and ford were covered by rude rifle-pits, made by felling trees or piling up the loose stones and brush. These were all along the bank, and along the road. The trees had been thinned so as to make rifle-lanes, if I may use the term, bearing upon the way in which our troops must approach. One of these lanes was continued through the thick underbrush for several hundred yards, and at short intervals were rude abattis and pits. Had it not been for our shells, the advance would have been very fatal.

The defeat of the rebels was disheartening and disastrous. Stand Waitie fled, and with only two companions crossed the Arkansas and returned to the rebel camp near Fort Gibson. So we were informed by their pickets on the 6th. Our trains moved on after burying the dead, and reached Fort Gibson on the morning of the 5th. Their advent was hailed with delight by the garrison and its commander. Supplies were short and the fresh troops much needed. Everybody was in good spirits. Gen. Blunt arrived on the 12th, having been met at Cabin Creek on the 10th by the returning train. He will soon dispose of the rebel force in that vicinity at an early day, make a sweep on Fort Smith, and ere he return to Fort Scott, wake up the Red River valley.

The infantry regiments destined for service on the border and with Gen. Blunt are ordered to be mounted. The Eleventh and Thirteenth Kansas are now making the change. The Colorado and colored troops will also be mounted. In addition to the celerity of movement thus acquired, the actual per centage of effective strength gained, and the mortality saved by not having to endure the forced marches, will be great enough to astonish the observers.

We have nothing important to record about affairs in Gen. Ewing's District. Yesterday morning the good citizens of this place were astonished to find themselves again under martial law. There is to them no apparent cause for this action of Gen. Ewing.

From all sections of the State we have accounts of the unparalleled harvest, both in wheat and the promised one of corn. We have had abundant rains, with very warm and growing weather. Labor is very scarce, wages high—day laborers getting $1 50, mechanics $2 50 to $3 per day, and not enough to be had at that. Emigrants, of all classes, will find in Kansas suitable locations. The land is fertile, and easily accessible in all parts of the State. Thousands of farmers can find homesteads in Kansas. The tide of war has rolled back from our borders, and at last our State enters upon a career of prosperity. R.

THE CAPTURES AT PORT HUDSON.

OFFICIAL REPORT FROM GEN. BANKS.

Fifty-five Hundred Prisoners, 51 Pieces of Artillery, a Large Quantity of Ammunition, and Two Steamers Captured.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, Nineteenth Army Corps, Port Hudson, July 10, 1863.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that with this post there fell into our hands over 5,500 prisoners, including one Major-General, and one Brigadier-General, twenty pieces of heavy artillery, five complete batteries, numbering thirty-one pieces of field artillery, a good supply of projectiles for light and heavy guns, 44,800 pounds of cannon powder, 5,000 stand of arms, and 150,000 rounds of small arm ammunition, besides a small amount of stores of various kinds. We captured also two steamers, one of which is very valuable. They will be of great service at this time. I am, General, very repectfully your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General Commanding.

To Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of New-York at this Port and the Scotia off Cape Race.

Reported Capture of the Steamship Moses Taylor by the Alabama.

Important Proceedings in the British Parliament.

Mr. Roebuck Withdraws his Motion for Recognition.

Mr. Lindsay Explains the Visit to the French Emperor.

The News of Lee's Defeat Received in England.

The London Times Does Not See the Ground of Mr. Lincoln's Hopeful Anticipations.

The Principal Struggle to Take Place at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson.

ASPECT OF THE POLISH QUESTION.

The Inman steamer *City of New-York*, Capt. Kennedy, which sailed from Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 15th, and from Queenstown on the 16th inst., arrived here yesterday afternoon, having made the shortest passage ever made by a screw-steamer.

The steamship *Scotia* passed Cape Race on Friday evening, with advices to the 19th, which will be found below.

Intelligence was received on the 15th, by the West Indian mail from Barbados, that the well-known California steamer *Moses Taylor* had been captured by the rebel privateer *Alabama*. The steamer had one million of dollars in gold on board, which has fallen a prize to the *Alabama*, which succeeded also in sinking her convoy.

Queen Victoria was about to take a tour in Germany, traveling *incog.*, under the title of the Duchess of Lancaster.

The Duke of Hamilton died on the 15th in Paris.

The party riots had been renewed in Belfast. Mobs of Catholics and Protestants attacked each other with stones. Mr. Orme, the Stipendiary Magistrate, was struck with a stone. The police also suffered, and the demonstration wound up with an attack on the house of the Catholic Bishop, which sustained a good deal of damage from the stone-throwing.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

MR. ROEBUCK'S MOTION.

On the order of the day being read for the adjourned debate on the motion relative to the Confederate States,

Mr. Roebuck said: I rise for the purpose of moving that this order be now read with a view to its being discharged. [Hear, hear.] Sir, I brought forward this motion under a feeling that I was about to ask the House to take a step which I thought would put an end to the terrible carnage now going on in North America, and which would also be of infinite service to the commercial interests of Great Britain. For so doing I have been subject to much obloquy. That obloquy has come from a very noisy if not from a very wise party—[laughter]—and I must say, Sir, that my present determination has not been influenced thereby. The noble lord at the head of the Government has said that he considered the continuance of this debate was an impediment in his way in the good government of the country and its interests. I have paid respect to the noble lord's wishes and feelings, and I believe I have induced my honorable friend, as much in me lies, to forego all feelings in this matter. When the noble lord sat down, on Friday last, he and I were perfectly, or very nearly, satisfied with what the noble lord said, and if nothing more had been said, there the matter would have ended; but official arrogance is a plant of portentously rapid growth, and the honorable gentleman, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, thought fit to bring a charge against my honorable friend, which my honorable friend believes his honor and his feelings call upon him to answer. But, Sir, a little cool reflection has taught him that insinuations like these, coming from quarters such as those ["Oh, oh,"] may not be regarded by him. [Cries of "Hear."] He thought that the consideration stated by the noble lord at the head of the Government was so grave that he ought to forego any feeling on his part of wounded pride, I may say, and that he should only seek the interests of the country, as pointed out by the noble lord. And now, as this matter is about to depart entirely from my control, there is one observation I would make to the noble Lord. He has at the present moment a great responsibility on his shoulders. [Hear, hear.] It has been stated that the time has not come for the consideration of this question. I have yielded to that suggestion. But let him, Sir, bear in mind that there are two dangers before him which he will have to meet, and which England will have to meet—the one is the possibility of a reconstruction of the Union on a Southern basis, and the other is the acknowledgment of the Confederated South by the Emperor of the French alone. These are two great dangers for England. [Cries of "No, no," and "Hear, hear."] The noble Lord will, I have no doubt, with his large experience, fully justify the confidence of the people in his consideration of these two great questions. I leave them, Sir, without hesitation in his hands, though I must say that my feelings were entirely in opposition to withdrawing from consideration this subject at the present time. England and England's interests, I say, demand the decision of this House, and it is only under a feeling of great respect for the noble Lord that I now withdraw this motion. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Lindsay—I wish to offer a few remarks. It seems to me that there has been a great misunderstanding on this question. I will endeavor to explain the motion that is now to be withdrawn. It is to the following effect:

"That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to enter into negotiations with the great Powers of Europe for the purpose of obtaining their coöperation in the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States of North America."

That motion stood on the paper for about six weeks. I heard a rumor ten days or so before the motion was to come on that one of the foreign Powers—the Emperor of the French—had changed his views with regard to the desirability of recognizing the Southern States. How that rumor originated I know not; however, it was very general; but I paid no attention to it. My honorable and learned friend also heard the rumor, and he dropped me a note, and asked me if I had heard it, and also asking me to ascertain whether it was true or false, and he said, "It is very important that I should know, because if I bring this motion forward some member of the Government will immediately rise and say, 'What is the good of your going on with this motion? here is one of the principal foreign Powers not prepared to join in the recognition,' therefore it is important to ascertain the fact." He said at the end of his note, "I should like very well, if I could, to see the Emperor, and ascertain the fact for myself." That was the substance of the note which I sent to a friend in Paris, not presuming that the note would reach His Majesty's hands—but it did get to His Majesty—and I received an answer, saying, "You may give my most unqualified contradiction to this rumor. I have not changed my mind with regard to the subject, and should Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Roebuck come to Paris, I should be very glad to see them." [Laughter.] I handed that note to my honorable and learned friend, and I said, "If that rumor is brought forward when you raise this question, you may read that note." My honorable and learned friend said, "That note may not be sufficient, I should like to ascertain the fact myself." [Laughter.] The House will believe me. [Renewed laughter.] This was on the 19th of June—it was on a Saturday—and I said, "I do not see any necessity. The House will believe that you have received this note, and that I have been authorized to make use of the communication." But still my honorable and learned friend insisted that he should go and ascertain the fact for himself. Well, I was not desirous of intruding on His Majesty; still, to satisfy my honorable and learned friend—because I felt, with him, it was desirable to ascertain the fact before the motion came on—I accompanied him to Paris. It was at great inconvenience to myself, but an audience was at once granted. I suppose the House does not for one moment expect that I should state any conversation which the Emperor held with us upon that or upon any other occasion. [Hear, hear.] But I may observe that during that conversation, which lasted a considerable time, my honorable friend stated to the Emperor that it was important it should be distinctly understood it was the pleasure of His Majesty to enter into these negotiations; and His Majesty then said, "By all means, you may take every opportunity of making that known." All, therefore, that His Majesty meant was that, if it should be the pleasure of this House to ask Her Majesty to address the Emperor upon the subject of the recognition of the Southern States of America, he would be only too happy to enter into negotiations with Her Majesty's Government for that object, believing as he did that if the great Powers of Europe should think it advisable to recognize the Southern Confederacy, the moral effect of that measure would be such that it would stay that dreadful carnage. That was the substance of all that took place; that was what the Emperor meant might be conveyed to this House and to the public in this country, and I believe that was all that my honorable friend meant by his statement. [A laugh, and a few cries of "No, no."] For my part I should have been quite satisfied with the statement made by the noble Viscount at the head of the Government, on Friday evening. The course taken by my honorable friend, as the House is aware, has been made the subject of much comment in the public press within the last fortnight. We are all subject to that, and if we feel that we have done wrong we are obliged to bear the consequences. I repeat, however, that after the statement made by the noble Viscount on Friday evening, and after a few words I said in reply, it was my wish that this very delicate matter should have ended altogether. But the honorable gentleman, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, did not seem at all satisfied with such a termination of the subject. He seemed, in fact, quite dissatisfied with what the noble Viscount had stated. He taunted and attacked me as the organs of the Government had done, with being an amateur diplomatist and a special envoy; and he read me a lesson of prudence, and told me to take care not to repeat the same conduct. Now I must say that I think those remarks of the honorable gentleman were entirely uncalled for [hear, hear,] after the statement which was made by the noble Viscount at the head of the Government. The noble Viscount said that no one had a right to cavil with the course which was taken either by my honorable friend or by myself. The noble Viscount was well aware, as Her Majesty's Ministers in general were well aware, that for the last three years and a half I have been laboring for the settlement of a very important question—the question of the regulation of the maritime relations between France and this country. I was laboring in that matter not merely with the knowledge, but with the sanction, and I might add, with the wish of Her Majesty's Government. I have devoted a good deal of time to that subject at my own expense; but I never, up to this moment, said a word about what I had done—I was laboring solely for the good of my country in a quiet and unostentatious manner for three years and a half. [Hear, hear, and some laughter.] Well, if I am to be taunted with being an amateur diplomatist, who made me an amateur diplomatist? Why, it was Her Majesty's Government. [Hear, hear.] It was they that sent me, and desired me to do the work they ought to have done. [Renewed cries of "Hear, hear."] If, in the course of the various interviews I had with the Emperor of the French, His Majesty was pleased to speak to me about various other subjects, I could not do otherwise than listen; but I invariably reported to Her Majesty's ambassador in Paris every word he was pleased to say to me, after having previously informed him that I should so communicate to Lord Cowley every part of his conversation. [Hear, hear.] The Hon. gentleman the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, by the statement he made on Friday night, seemed desirous that I should go fully into the whole of this delicate question. For what did he do? He said that I stated I was sent to this country on a special mission by the Emperor of the French, and then he added that he had received a telegram contradicting that statement. But from whom did he receive that telegram? Was it from the Emperor or from his minister? All I can say is that it is passing strange. I will not, however, at all attempt to state to the house the circumstances of the case: they are far too delicate. I for one, as the house is aware, have always been most anxious to maintain friendly relations between the Governments of the two countries, and I would be the last man to say or do anything that would cause any misunderstanding between the Emperor of the French and the Government of this country.

Mr. Newdegate here rose to order. The honorable gentleman said: I think the House must now be aware that the course which has been pursued by the honorable member for Sheffield and by the honorable member for Sunderland, is not only highly indecorous, ["Is that in order, Sir," from Mr. Roebuck,] but is fraught with very serious consequences. [Cries of "Order," and "Chair."]

The Speaker—It does not appear to me that anything which the honorable member has said can be considered as bearing on the point of "order." The question before the House is that the order be discharged, and nothing has yet occurred, in my judgment, which does not legitimately arise out of that question.

Mr. Newdegate having again risen amidst cries of "Chair," and "Order,"

The Speaker continued—If what I have now said is supported and sanctioned by the House, it is the duty of the honorable member to acquiesce in it. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Lindsay then resumed—I hope that nothing will fall from my lips which can be considered contrary to the rules of the House. I never mentioned to any person, except to Her Majesty's representative at Paris, anything which the Emperor of the French was pleased to state to me; and I will not repeat any of those conversations upon the present occasion. I would bear any reproach rather than that a single word should fall from my lips that could tend to disturb the harmony which it is generally supposed exists between Her Majesty's Government and the Emperor of the French—[A laugh, and some cries of "Hear, hear"]—and the harmony which really exists between the Emperor of the French and the people of England. [Hear, hear.] I will not mention any conversation that passed between me and the Emperor, unless Her Majesty's Ministers drive me to state it, and I think it is desirable they should not do so. But there are certain things I am bound to state, and to them I shall strictly confine myself. On the 11th of April, 1862, I had a conversation with the Emperor on American affairs. He asked me specially to report that conversation to Lord Cowley. I said that I had occasion to dine with Lord Cowley that evening, [a laugh,] and that I would endeavor to take any opportunity that might offer of mentioning to him the conversation. I found no such opportunity that evening; but on parting with Lord Cowley I told him that the Emperor wished I should repeat to him the conversation; and on the following morning I made the conversation known to him; but I then added, "Lord Cowley, take care—[a laugh]—take care you state to Earl Russell, in the clearest possible manner, the reason why the Emperor has been pleased to have this conversation with me; let there be no misunderstanding upon that point." I further told him that His Majesty had asked me to return to him with any remarks he might be pleased to make upon that conversation, [hear, and laughter;] but although I considered it my duty to report to Lord Cowley anything the Emperor said to me, I never reported to the Emperor anything I heard from Lord Cowley. [A laugh.] Honorable members may smile; but they will see the effect of these words. I told him that I would convey any statement he desired to make to the Emperor, and that he might, therefore, say as much or as little as he pleased. On the 13th I again saw the Emperor, and reported to him what had taken place. He seemed satisfied with the course I had taken, and he expressed a wish that on my return to London I should repeat the conversation to the noble Viscount at the head of the Government and to the noble Earl the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. I felt great delicacy in undertaking that duty, and I said it was not necessary I should perform it, inasmuch as Lord Cowley had already made the conversation known to Earl Russell. I returned to London, but I was not allowed an opportunity of reporting the conversation either to the noble Viscount at the head of the Government, or to the noble Earl the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. A correspondence passed upon that report, which I will not read to the House; and I afterward returned to Paris. It was his Majesty's pleasure again to see me; and at his request, on my again coming back to

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge McCunn and the Habeas Corpus.

How Rioters and Thieves Have Been Benefited.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction Forbid Further Obedience to the McCunn Writs.

The people of this City, or at least that portion of them who are accustomed to read the newspapers, must be well apprized of the fact that New-York has one judicial officer whose especial business seems to be to issue writs of *habeas corpus*. It need hardly be said that this officer is no less a personage than Hon. JOHN H. MCCUNN, City Judge. Indeed, so well known is the propensity of our City Judge to dabble with that famous writ, that he has obtained among his associates and members of the bar, the *soubriquet* of "*Habeas Corpus* MCCUNN." Does the Government arrest a rebel spy or a traitor in our midst, almost invariably forthwith from the "chambers" of Judge MCCUNN issues a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the man is discharged. Does a soldier who has volunteered in the United States service, and received his bounty from the State and City, wish to get released from such service, he forthwith applies to Judge MCCUNN, and with the aid of a parent or guardian, who swears he is a minor and enlisted without their consent, he gets his discharge, and walks off with the bounty money in his pocket. It is reported, on good authority, that during the last year Judge MCCUNN has discharged from the United States service more than two full regiments of soldiers, on one pretext or another, and that in a large majority of cases the persons discharged had received large bounties for enlisting, while in very few, if any, cases has the bounty money been returned. So accustomed have our citizens become to seeing reports of *habeas corpus* cases in connection with the name of Judge MCCUNN, that many have been led to suppose that he was the only Judge in the City who was authorized to issue those writs. So far from this being the case, however, it so happens that he is about the only Judge of a Court of Record in the City whose power to issue the writ is questioned.

In February last, he issued a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of a notorious female pickpocket, named LOUISA NASH, who had been committed for examination by Justice CONNOLLY, but whom the City Judge discharged, although the evidence against her was ample and her bad character was well known to the Police. This, though not a solitary instance of the kind, was for some reason or other brought to the attention of District-Attorney HALL, who brought the case before the General Term of the Supreme Court on *certiorari*, where it was argued in May last. In his argument of this case, the District-Attorney put in issue (it was the main issue in fact) the question of the right of the City Judge to issue writs of *habeas corpus* at all. The peculiar and anomalous character of the office of City Judge (it being an office specially created for, and only known to this City,) is such that, in the opinion of our best lawyers, he is debarred from all jurisdiction in *habeas corpus* cases. The decision of the General Term will be rendered at the beginning of next month.

Meantime the City Judge has continued to issue his writs, as heretofore, for the relief of all kinds of scapegoats, and since the riot of last week they have come forth from his "Chambers" in Wall-street thicker than ever. No sooner have the Police authorities succeeded in caging any of the cut-throats and thieves who so recently turned our City into a Pandemonium, than they are served with a *habeas corpus* from Judge MCCUNN, demanding that their prisoners be brought forthwith to the Chambers aforesaid, there to have the cause of their detention inquired into.

For the last week the Judge's Chambers have been flooded with these miscreants and their sympathizing friends, and the District-Attorney has been obliged to detail two of his assistants—Messrs. JESSE OAKLEY VANDERPOEL and GEORGE W. BLUNT, Jr.—to attend constantly at the Judge's office and see that the interests of the people were protected, and that these villains were not permitted to go at large without at least a remonstrance. We give below a list of the prisoners that have been brought before the City Judge, with the action taken by the Judge in each case:

JOHN FITZPATRICK, arrested for leading the riot in Amity-street, and shouting to the mob to "kill the d—d niggers"—discharged. In this case the Judge claims that he was deceived by the attorney for FITZPATRICK, who, on the hearing of the writ, omitted to read the most important affidavit made before the committing magistrate, in which FITZPATRICK is alleged to have made use of the above expression.

EDWARD SHAAREN, arrested for rioting. Decision reserved.

JOHN FAY, arrested together with three other ruffians named MONTGOMERY, MYERS and MARSH, for knocking down, beating and robbing a soldier in the Park—all discharged. These fellows are reported to be notorious Philadelphia thieves. They were discharged by the Judge on Thursday night, without the knowledge of the Assistant District-Attorney, who supposed their cases were to be heard before the City Judge on Friday.

JOHN RILEY, arrested for breaking into the hardware store of Mr. PARR in Eighth-avenue, during the riot on Tuesday, and stealing money and goods. This man is well known to Mr. PARR and his clerks, and it was proved that he headed the mob which broke into the store, and broke open the money-drawer in presence of one of the clerks and put the money in his pockets. He was committed by Justice KELLEY in default of $5,000 bail. Judge MCCUNN reduced his bail to $1,000, but on the earnest remonstrance of Mr. VANDERPOEL, he reconsidered the matter of bail, but instead of recommitting the prisoner allowed him to go at large in charge of Officer EAGAN.

WESLEY ADAMS, arrested for robbing W. C. KINSLEY of a watch and chain in a Second-avenue car during the riot. He was committed by the magistrate in default of $2,000 bail. Judge MCCUNN reduced the bail to $500, which the prisoner, of course, readily procured, and was deemed satisfactory by the Judge.

THEODORE OSTERSTOCK, arrested for breaking into a boot and shoe store in Greenwich-street, during the riot, and stealing a large quantity of goods. In this case the Judge reserved his decision.

JOHN O'HARA, arrested for robbing Mr. MOSES H. ROBERTS of a watch and chain in the City Hall Park. Remanded.

PATRICK COLMAN, arrested for leading the mob which broke into the clothing store of BROOKS BROTHERS, in Catherine-street. The Judge was not prepared to give a decision in his case, and he was remanded until Saturday, but on that day was not prepared to make a decision.

There are many more in whose behalf writs have been issued, but the Judge has not yet had time to hear their cases.

THE HABEAS CORPUS FARCE INTERRUPTED.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction, who have the City Prisons in charge, where most of the rioters are confined, yesterday instructed the Warden of the prisons not to respond to any further writs of *habeas corpus* from Judge MCCUNN, and the result was that the Judge's Chambers presented a very quiet scene. Those lawyers who have been in the habit of applying indiscriminately to the Judge for these writs, were taken all aback by this announcement, and entertained each other with the most learned opinions about the inviolability of that great "safeguard of our liberties"—the *habeas corpus*—and of the "high-handed outrage" of the Commissioners of Charities in thus blocking their game. It is said that the Commissioners acted under the advice of the highest legal authority—which advice was based on the general opinion of the legal profession, that the City Judge has no authority to issue these writs. If the decision of the Supreme Court should be against the City Judge's authority, he will find himself in a pretty muddle with regard to the thousand and one writs which he has issued during the last year.

JUDGE M'CUNN AND GEN. CANBY.

We have received the following notes and inclosure from Judge MCCUNN relative to the writ of *habeas corpus* served on Gen. CANBY. In regard to the attachment referred to in the Judge's note, he states that he issued it before he knew that the General had discharged the prisoner. Neither of the communications alter the statement in yesterday's TIMES that Gen. CANBY did not *obey* the writ, and that the attachment was not served:

CHAMBERS OF THE CITY JUDGE,
NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 25, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Inclosed you will please find a letter addressed to me by the attorney in the case of Gen. CANBY, which you will find corrects the impression your paragraph in this morning's TIMES may create in regard to the matter. I would also state that Gen. CANBY has made respectfully returns to the writs of *habeas corpus* allowed by me and served upon him. Will you please publish Mr. TOWNSEND's letter and oblige?

Yours truly, JOHN H. McCUNN.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 25, 1863.

Hon. John H. McCunn:

DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to an article in the TIMES of this day, referring very apparently to an application made to you for a writ of *habeas corpus* for the discharge of a client of mine, and the issuing of an attachment by you in the case against Gen. CANBY. The writ of attachment issued by you was placed by me in the hands of the Sheriff, and I was told that it should receive attention in the regular course of business. Before the return hour of the writ I was notified that my client had been delivered over to the civil authorities, and he was discharged upon a hearing. Having accomplished the sole purpose for which I instituted the proceedings—which was to procure the actual discharge of my client, if he should be shown to be innocent upon a hearing—I did not think it advisable to pursue the matter further, and so advised you in person yesterday, as you will probably recollect. Yours, respectfully,

H. P. TOWNSEND.

The Examination Before the Mayor.

The examination of POWERS, one of the rioters arrested on a warrant issued by the Mayor, was continued yesterday at the City Hall. Three witnesses, one of them a sister of POWERS, were sworn to prove an *alibi*; but the evidence was contradictory and did not sustain the attempt. Mrs. PORTER, the wife of complainant, was cross-examined by defendant's counsel, but her evidence was as strong against POWERS and the other prisoners as on her direct examination. The case was adjourned until Monday.

Further Arrests of Rioters.

MORE STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.

An Irish woman, named MARIA CARROLL, was arrested, yesterday, upon the charge of stealing large quantities of goods from the fire in West Thirty-second-street, during the riots of last week. The property stolen consisted of a hair-bottomed sofa, one bureau, and half a dozen cane-bottomed chairs. The prisoner admitted to Officer RYDER, of the Twentieth Precinct, that she took these goods from the burning premises. She was committed for examination by Justice QUACKENBUSH.

P. SPRENGSTEIN was arrested by Officer CLARK, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, charged with riotous conduct, in burning houses in West Thirty-second-street, on the night of Wednesday, July 15. The prisoner admitted that he stole a quantity of property from the place in question. He also implicated PETER PINE, whose arrest we published in the TIMES, two or three days since.

Officer CLARK testifies that both SPRENGSTEIN and PINE were present, and aided and abetted in the murder of the colored man FRANKLIN, who was beaten to death, and subsequently hung, by a company of rioters, on the corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street. The accused were both committed for trial by Justice QUACKENBUSH.

The Late Riots.

ADDITIONAL CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES.

Yesterday, five additional claims for damages sustained during the late riots were filed with Comptroller BRENNAN. The following is the list:

Chamberlin & Schenck—for damage to derrick, at foot of Thirtieth-street, North River, July 13, 1863	$125 00
Joseph McKean—sacking of furniture in house No. 68 Roosevelt-street, July 13	$1,650 97
Hiram P. Gray—destruction of house and furniture north-east corner of Eighty-third-street and Third-avenue	10,201 00
Charles Hartman—damage to furniture in house No. 132 Greenwich-street	1,472 80
Mrs. Francis A. Brannon—damage to household furniture	2,689 50
Total	$16,139 27
Amount of claims previously filed, about	100,000 00
Aggregate	$116,139 27

Don't Unchain the Tiger.

The following ringing caution has been issued under the above caption, by a Democratic working man, who is evidently true to the core, earnest, intelligent and patriotic:

When the traitors of South Carolina met in convention in Charleston, and passed their ordinance to abolish the American Union, and to crush out the democratic principles of free government in America, and when they afterwards fired upon Fort Sumter, and I knew that secession meant a terrible war, I said to myself and to them—*Don't unchain the Tiger!*

But they did it—and for two years we have seen and suffered the consequences, written in tears, and blood, and ruin, in our once happy land; and now, when the rebellion is being nearly crushed, and JEFF. DAVIS is finding his plans defeated, and Southern traitors in the loyal States are trying to help him by making civil war at home, I say to myself—*Don't unchain the Tiger!*

When I hear working men talk about resisting the law, burning houses, killing public officers, and bursting the doors wide open for every kind of crime and disorder, it seems to me they do not think of all the costs and of all the horrors, or of widows and orphans, and their scalding tears, and I say to them, "Brothers! in the name of God—*Don't unchain the Tiger!*"

When I see well-dressed demagogues filling the ears of the people with lies, just as the traitors of the South have done, only to get the workingmen aroused to deeds of crime and violence, while they themselves take good care to keep out of the way, I wish I had the voice of a thunderer that I might say to them, *Don't unchain the Tiger!*

Workingmen! When any man asks you to break the law, and tries to stir up your passions, while he skulks out of sight, you may set him down as your worst enemy. Spurn him as you would a viper. The patriotic workingmen of the North cannot afford to spend time in killing each other. Be wise, and, above all things, *Don't unchain the Tiger!*

A DEMOCRATIC WORKINGMAN.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1863.

Relief Fund for the Military and Police.

MEETING OF MERCHANTS AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A meeting of the subscribers to the fund for the relief of the families of persons killed and wounded in the late riot, belonging to the Military, Police and Fire Departments, was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday afternoon. L. W. JEROME, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Capt. EZRA NYE was appointed Secretary. The Chairman announced the sum total of subscriptions to the fund, up to the present time, amounting to $29,475. He had no doubt large additions would yet be made to the fund from subscriptions yet to come in. The Committee appointed to solicit subscriptions from the banks, had reported, through Mr. YELVERON, that $30,000 had already been raised.

Col. STEVENS announced that $8,400 had already been raised by the Board of Brokers, 115 out of 160 members having subscribed to the fund, with a prospect of the balance following suit. He wished to say, however, that it was the desire of the Board of Brokers that one-half of their subscriptions be devoted to the relief of the colored sufferers from the late riots.

On the suggestion of the Chairman $10,000 of the fund was placed at the disposal of a Committee who are to act in conjunction with the Mayor for the immediate relief of the sufferers. The Committee consists of Messrs. Isaac Bell, George T. Tallman, Police Commissioner Acton, Col. Vermilye, and Chief Engineer Decker.

Mr. HENRY J. RAYMOND offered the following resolution, which was adopted *nem con*.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to consider the expediency of constituting on the basis of this subscription, and whatever of the fund may prove to be in excess of the necessities of the sufferers for whom it was intended to provide, a permanent fund for the relief of such cases as may arise under similar circumstances hereafter, and that said committee report on the subject to the next meeting of the subscribers to this fund.

In pursuance of the resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed on the Committee: H. J. Raymond, Col. Stebbins, Shepherd Knapp, F. S. Winston and Francis B. Cutting, to which the Chairman and Secretary were added.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

The Soldiers' Home.

So much has been said and written about the Soldiers' Home, located in Howard-street, that it would be superfluous to enter into an extended article concerning its merits at this time. The public, and especially the sick and wounded soldiers, have learned to appreciate its immense worth ere this, and as each day rolls around new evidences proclaim its increased favor in the view of all. Yesterday, Mr. SAMUEL M. BARLOW, a resident of Fifth-avenue, sent to the Institution sixty volumes of useful books which have been placed on the library. On a previous occasion, Mr. BARLOW presented an equal number of books, which, together with the literary works obtained from other sources, furnish to the soldiers a variety of exceedingly interesting reading matter. The benefit of having a library in the institution cannot be overestimated. The soldiers, instead of roaming the streets at night, or even during the day, are content to remain on the premises and avail themselves of the quiet and useful entertainment which the books afford them. Mr. JOHN SEYMOUR, brother to Gov. SEYMOUR, recently returned from Gettysburgh, whither he had been to look after the wounded of Gen. MEADE's army, and make arrangements for securing furloughs for those who were able to be removed North. The results of his mission were highly successful, and in the course of a few days, many a poor fellow, whose life perhaps would have been despaired of if permitted to remain under the leaky sheds of Gettysburgh, will be partaking of the home comforts which the Soldiers' Home provide. During the past month the institution has extended aid to a daily average of 300 soldiers.

The Superintendent, Col. JOHN S. NEVILLE, is assiduous in his efforts for the welfare of those placed in his charge, and has already deservedly won the thanks and esteem of whole regiments of patients. To the affable Secretary of the Board, Mr. DOUGLAS A. LEVIEN, a large share of credit must also be given for untiring industry exhibited in the systematic dispatch of business connected with his special department. Surgeon J. L. WELCH has labored, and continues to labor, faithfully in the discharge of his duties, and more than one instance has occurred to prove his superior professional qualities.

Fall of a Building in Greenwich Street.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD—NO LIVES LOST.

About 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, the large four story brick building situated on the southeast corner of Greenwich and Morris streets, suddenly fell with a terrible crash. The walls on the Morris-street side gave way so unexpectedly that the workmen who were engaged there at the time saved their lives with the greatest difficulty.

The building had been recently erected upon the ruins of a Government cracker bakery, which, about eight months since, was destroyed by fire. The walls were green, and the fact that there was stored therein a large amount of flour in barrels, on the first and second floors, and great quantities of other goods on the third and fourth floors, consisting principally of tobacco and segars, rendered it very dangerous to those who were engaged in and around the premises. We are informed that the employers have for several days past expressed their fears, and some even went so far as to refuse to work in the building.

This warehouse was occupied by Messrs. PHELPS & ADAMS, as a storehouse for flour and tobacco. The entire walls on the Morris street side have fallen in. The break was first noticed in the upper part of the building, and the weight of goods, falling from one floor to another below, took with it everything, and the whole mass was finally landed in the cellar. All the floors were, of course, broken through and carried down by the falling walls.

The Police of the First Ward, who have in charge a large number of laborers, were actively engaged, until a late hour last evening, in endeavoring to remove the *debris* and recover the property which has been buried in the ruins. Fortunately, no lives were lost, so far as is now known.

Forging Soldiers' Discharge Certificates.

A SIXTH-AVENUE DOCTOR ARRESTED AND SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

Provost-Marshal NUGENT arrested on Friday two deserters, named RUDOLPH SCHAFFER, of the Thirtieth Independent battery, and LOUIS WOLFE, of the First New-York artillery. Both of them were found to have certificates of discharge from the United States service, and on inquiry it was ascertained that the certificates were obtained from a French Doctor in Sixth-avenue, named DE MONORAN. SCHAFFER made affidavit that he arrived here from Fort Monroe on furlough, and meeting WOLFE, he was advised by him not to return, and was informed that he could get a discharge from the Doctor aforesaid. On applying to the Doctor he was told that he must pay $100 for the discharge, which he did, and obtained the same. The discharge was dated in Baltimore, and signed by Gen. SCHENCK, the name, of course, being forged. WOLFE's discharge was also dated at Baltimore, and the name of the Paymaster of that place was forged, to a certificate that he had been paid in full to date. Upon this affidavit, the Marshal at once caused the arrest of Dr. MONORAN, and, by order of Gen. DIX, both he and the two deserters were sent to Fort Lafayette, to await further orders from Washington.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE REPORTED ATTACK ON NAUTILUS HALL, STATEN ISLAND.—Mr. WILLIAM WALSH, proprietor of the Nautilus Hall, Tompkinsville, S. I., desires it stated that there was no attack made on his house on Friday morning, as reported; that the affair which gave rise to the report was a harmless one, and originated by his friends, who had no malicious or riotous purpose, and that none of the inmates of his house were disturbed, or any overt act committed.

ARRIVAL OF CAPT. OFFLEY.—Capt. OFFLEY, U. S. A., who commanded a battery at the siege of Vicksburgh, where he was severely wounded on the 29th of June, arrived here yesterday. It is hoped that, with proper care, his arm may be saved.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—The above regiment, (Garde Lafayette,) Col. LE GAL commanding, arrived in this City from Baltimore yesterday. They went out on the thirty days' service, being most of the time in and near Baltimore.

Williamsburgh.

TO BE LAUNCHED.—On Wednesday next, Messrs. ROWLAND, of Greenpoint, will launch the large iron-clad battery *Onondaga*. It is a first-class Monitor. On the same day the *Commodore*, a wooden steamer for the Vanderbilt California line, will also be launched from the yard of J. SIMONSON, of Greenpoint. It is to be called the *Commodore*.

THE VOTE.—The official vote for Assistant Engineer of the Brooklyn Fire Department, E. D., foots up: JOHN JEFFERS, 405; GEORGE H. LINDSAY, 324; blank, 83. JEFFERS' majority, 27.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Supreme Court—A Little Difficulty—Gen. Conner after Skedaddlers—Celebrating the Fourth.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, July 8, 1863.

The Supreme Court sat on Monday, but the docket being empty, no business was done. Chief Justice KINNEY and Associate Justice WAITE occupied the Bench. Associate Justice DRAKE declined to take a seat on the Bench, and he declined to give any opinion on any subject. Judge WAITE objected to Mr. PAT. LYNCH as Deputy Clerk, contending that the Clerk, who was sick of rheumatism, had no right to appoint a deputy. The Chief Justice, surprised at such an opinion, ruled otherwise.

Judge WAITE then argued that the Supreme Court had original and appellate jurisdiction, and therefore he desired the Court to be kept open a week to give parties from a distance time to appear, in case they had met with accidental delay in travel. Judge KINNEY considered that the Court had only appellate jurisdiction, and the docket showing no business on hand, he was in favor of adjourning the Court, as he did not see any dignity in the Court *fishing* for business, nor any propriety in keeping the Court needlessly open at a cost to the Government of $30 to $40 per day, the present being a good time for economy in civil or judicial expenditure.

Judge WAITE ventured to say that if anybody had any business they might have given notice of the same, at least. So the Marshal, by order of the Chief Justice, pronounced the Court adjourned until the first Monday in July, 1864.

Owing to the extreme peace proclivities of the numerous emigrants who are stringing westward through the Territory, Gen. CONNOR has issued an order, requiring them to take the oath of allegiance, the parole oath, or to pass into duress. This will doubtless be very distasteful to many of them.

The "Fourth" in this city was inaugurated by several balls in various places. The chief was the grand Union ball at the theatre, where a temporary floor had been laid over the parquette, level with the stage, making a dancing floor over one hundred feet long. Three hundred and twenty-five tickets were issued at $3 50 each, which, with the "additional ladies" would probably bring a gross income of $1,000 for the night. No refreshments included. The "ball opened" at 9 P. M. on the 3d, and closed at 5 A. M. on the ever memorable fourth, with an interval at midnight for supper. Over 40 cotillons were accommodated at once on so spacious an area. The decorations are described with transcendental adjectives. In short, everything is reported with *couleur de rose*. The ball was the greatest thing of the day. Everybody, that is, every official or important body in the city, was too wearied with the preceding night's fandango to be ready for a midday's parade under the burning sun and three hours speeches and toasts afterwards. So no public open-air celebration was attempted. But all the folks in the city were at liberty to do that which was right and fitting in their own eyes. And that consisted in firing off a few guns, buying a little candy for the children and perhaps a little whisky for the elder thirsty folks, and going to or entertaining little social parties.

The children in one case had rather too much their own way. With their matches and little cannon they not only fired salvos of Lilliputian 100-pounders, but managed to fire the barn and shedding of DANIEL H. WELLS, including four Chicago wagons, one or two hogs, some harness and grain, and other articles which generally are found in barns. The total loss is roughly estimated at $4,000. This is the greatest fire since the settlement of the city, and should teach caution in a dry country like this. Had the wind been strong and favorable, the Deseret *News* Office, the Tithing Office, the Historian Office, and the whole of BRIGHAM's extensive home buildings must have fallen a prey to the devouring element.

At Camp Douglas powder was freely burned at intervals through the day. Perhaps one reason of no usual procession through the city was, the intense heat of the weather—the thermometer reaching 90° F., in the shade of a comparatively cool room, at 2 P. M. It is popularly held to be a "leetle" the hottest weather ever experienced here, and it certainly was too hot and too dry for comfortable midday parade in the sun.

Judge KINNEY, delegate nominee for Utah, started this morning on a stumping tour through the southern counties, intending to run as far south as the territory extends. The Judge will then show his face to a large number of his country constituents, and, for himself, see their faces and the face of the country.

An emigrant, named ISAAC STILLMAN, or SHILLMAN, was drowned, some ten days ago, at Bear River Ferry. He was driving mules to California, and chose to drive them through the river to escape ferriage. Neither the rider nor the horse being very expert swimmers, the rider got off the horse in the stream, thinking to do better himself, but he failed and went under before one of the ferrymen, a swimmer, could reach him. Deceased was said to be a native of Michigan; also, that he had a mother and sister in Montgomery County, Ill., and two brothers in Nevada Territory.

A pony express started yesterday to run between this city and the Boise Mines, about forty miles from Snake River, and four hundred and seventy miles from this city. It is intended to run weekly trips and to take in Fort Bridger. This will be a great accommodation to the miners, as much of their mail matter has been forwarded heretofore by way of Oregon—a long way round, to be sure.

THE DRAFT.

The Three Hundred Dollars Exemption.

OPINION OF HON. CALEB CUSHING.

The Provost-Marshal-General's circular says:

"1. Any drafted person paying $300 * * * is thereby exempt from further liability under that draft; but not from any subsequent draft."

The Hon. CALEB CUSHING being asked for his opinion upon the construction of the exemption law, gives it as follows:

"The payment of the commutation money has the same effect, so far as regards the personal responsibilities of a citizen enrolled and drafted, and ascertained to be liable to military duty, as the furnishing of a substitute, namely, to discharge the party for the three years of that draft. The act provides, first, that the persons duly drawn 'shall be notified of the same within ten days thereafter, by a written or printed notice, to be served personally or by leaving a copy at the place of residence, requiring them to appear at the designated rendezvous to report for duty;' and secondly, 'that any person drafted and notified to appear as aforesaid, may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft; or he may pay to such persons as the Secretary of War may authorize to receive it, such sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, as the Secretary of War may determine, for the procuration of such substitute, * * * and thereupon such person so furnishing the substitute or paying the money shall be discharged from further liability under that draft.' (Sec. 13.) Here the object of the payment of the commutation money to the Government is expressly declared to be the procuration of a substitute by the Government. Again, we find in the same section that the act, in speaking of the penalty for non-appearance at rendezvous on notice, has the words, 'presenting a substitute or paying the required sum therefor.' (Sec. 13.) Here also the effect of the procurement of a substitute by the party himself, and that of the payment of the money with which to procure a substitute, are declared in the same clause and in the same words in that clause, to wit: that *by either of these means* the party shall be discharged from further liability from that draft.

What, then, is the import of these words, 'discharged from further liability under the draft?' Do these words mean that such person so 'furnishing a substitute or paying the money therefor' shall be liable to be drawn repeatedly, and subject to this burden over and over again? Or that, by either of these things, he has discharged his military obligation under the act, and that this obligation is now charged upon the substitute procured by himself or by the Government? On this point the act, in another place, relieves of all doubt; for it declares that 'any person so enrolled and drafted, who shall furnish an acceptable substitute, shall thereupon receive a certificate of discharge from such draft, *which shall exempt him from military duty during the time for which he was drafted.*'—(Sec. 17.) That is to say, the meaning of 'discharge from such draft' is '*exemption from military duty during the time for which the party was drafted*.'

To be sure, the act does not say that the person paying the commutation money shall receive a certificate or discharge from such draft; nor did the act need to do this; for the receipt of the public officer receiving the commutation money, is the appropriate documentary evidence of the party paying it, to show that he is discharged from further liability under such draft, the effect of which, the act says, is discharge from military duty during the term of the draft. As, however, the person furnishing a substitute would not have a receipt whereby to show his discharge, as the payer of the commutation money would have, therefore the act prescribes that to him a certificate of discharge from the draft shall be delivered.

In both cases alike the party is discharged from further liability under the draft—which liability the act defines to be discharged from military service for the period of the draft. This construction is according to the liberal expression and plain import of the act. And there is nothing in the act to contradict this view, or to countenance a different one.

It would require, indeed, words of the most positive significance and most imperative command, to justify such construction of the act as that the obligation to serve, or to provide or pay for a substitute, shall revolve continually on a small number of persons, subjecting them to reiterated obligation, while the rest of the community escapes both the personal and pecuniary hardships of the act. But no such words are to be found in it—they are all the other way."

The Parade in Auburn.

From the Auburn Advertiser, July 24.

Last evening our drafted men assembled in front of the Exchange Hotel, where, after mingling with the congratulatory crowd of friends gathered together, they were formed in line headed by the band, and initiated into the marching exercises of Uncle Sam's service. Each Ward of the city was represented, its "quota" marching under a banner, of which there were five, with appropriate and spirited inscriptions, and borne proudly by their respective supporters. The draft fell quite heavily upon the good-looking men of our community, and the procession was consequently one well worth witnessing. "The boys" evinced the utmost patriotism, jollity, and good spirits generally, and the entire throng of lookers on were filled with pride and admiration at their manly bearing. As the procession marched down Genesee-street, led by the fine music of the band, we noted the following inscriptions on the various banners:

"FALL IN!"
Borne by MART. V. BABCOCK.

"OUR GOVERNMENT OR NO OTHER!"
JOHN Y. SHROVER.

"NO BLANKS IN THIS CROWD!"
TOMMY TOWER.

"HO FOR DIXIE!"
EBENEZER M. WALKER, JR.

"WE ARE IN!"
THOS. PEACOCK.

After parading the principal streets, followed by a large crowd, the boys were again drawn up in front of the Exchange, where they made a loud requisition on Hon. T. M. POMEROY, who filled it with a most eloquent address, interrupted by enthusiastic applause and cheers, in which he congratulated our community on its response to every call in the emergencies that have arisen since Sumter was fired upon—emergencies which called out the Nineteenth, the gallant Seventy-fifth, the now decimated and glorious One Hundred and Eleventh, the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and the One Hundred and Sixtieth, who have been heard from at Port Hudson, and at other points where valor and bravery were needed. The address was received with enthusiastic plaudits for the speaker and his sentiments.

After Mr. POMEROY concluded, loud calls were made by the boys for "KNAPP, KNAPP, the man that drafted us." Capt. KNAPP responded to the call in his usual happy vein of eloquence, thanking all classes for the friendly spirit evinced toward himself in his official capacity, and toward the conscription which was made necessary to fill up the ranks of freedom. During all his efforts to discharge his duties without fear, favor or affection, he had received no treatment which a gentleman could have reason to resent. [Loud cries of "You never shall."]

The Mayor was then called out, and made a brief and frank address, giving the conscripted soldiers his warmest sympathies and assurances of aid to any extent in his power, which were received in a spirit worthy of the speaker's good wishes, and after hearty cheers for the conscripts and conscription, and for "ABE LINCOLN," and groans for the New-York rioters, the assemblage dispersed, and quiet and order have reigned unbroken in the city.

It is a matter of congratulation to all that the draft has fallen so lightly on our city, taking but few who are unable to pay the exemption fee. Aid will be rendered the families of such as are to serve.

Seven colored men were drafted in the city—most of them from the Second Ward.

One clothing store loses its proprietor and one salesman; another clothing store loses two of the proprietors, and several other stores one of the proprietors. The telegraph office is called upon for its whole force. Several cripples and one deceased person were drafted, the latter having died since the enrollment was commenced.

Proceedings at Elmira.

From the Elmira Press, July 23.

The draft of 306 men from Elmira was made at the office of the Provost-Marshal, in this village, yesterday afternoon. A large number of people were congregated in and around the office of the Provost-Marshal, and the announcement of the name was received with marked demonstrations of applause.

As soon as the draft was concluded, the fortunate holders of tickets prepared a programme for a grand celebration of their success. CHRISTOPHER SLATER, of the Brainard House, was chosen Chief Marshal, and WILLIAM M. THOMAS, of the Elmira *Press*, was appointed Captain. In the procession were a number of banners and placards, with humorous inscriptions. One read, "The Union and the Constitution—God and Victory." Another, "What we Kill, we Eat." Another, "We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred dollars strong." Another, "Prize Tickets $300, United States Lottery."

In the square a large number of people were collected to hear the speeches. RUFUS KING, a member of the Bar, and a drafted man, was the first speaker, and he made a speech which honored him as a man and a patriot. His remarks were received with enthusiasm and applause. We should be glad to publish them in full, but our limits will not permit it.

S. H. LOSEE, a drafted man, spoke next. His remarks were patriotic and pointed. He was born in a foreign land, but was ready and willing to stand by the Stars and Stripes of his adopted country.

CHRISTOPHER SLATER, of the Brainard House, was then called up. He said that he had only to say that though an Englishman by birth, he was proud to say he was an American citizen, and he urged the people to stand by the Constitution, the laws and the Administration.

An old man, sixty-five years of age, then mounted the stand, and proceeded to address the people. His broken accent showed that he was a German. He said he had been sixteen years in the service in the old country, and wished he was young enough to fight now for liberty in America. He knew the difference between a monarchy and a free government, and he exhorted the people, in eloquent language, to stand up and fight for order and law.

The *Advertiser* of Friday, of the same place, has these items:

"The clergy of Elmira and Southport have barely one representation in the recent draft—Rev. C. HERMANS, the Pastor of a Methodist Church in the latter town. The lawyers are only represented in the person of R. KING, Esq. The doctors could not have been worthy of any distinguishing mark, as they were left, entirely unnoticed, while C. S. BROWN nobly bears off the palm among school teachers.

Rev. C. D. LEWIS is also a drafted clergyman from the town of Southport, Pastor of the Baptist Church at Wellsburgh, making two from that town.

Twenty-nine drafted men passed their surgical examination yesterday, from the town of Independence, Allegany County. To-morrow, three or four towns will be disposed of, now that the work has been fairly inaugurated. The names of the exempted yesterday will be found in another place.

We learn that it is not probable that more than two or three hundred drafted men will congregate at any one time at this rendezvous. So fast as they report here, they will be sent on to join regiments in the field.

In Philadelphia.

From the Ledger, July 25.

SUBSTITUTES.—By means of substitutes alone the army in the field will receive large additions from the States now drafting. As an indication of what is being done in this line, the Fourth Congressional District may be referred to. The draft in this district was finished yesterday, and sufficient time has not elapsed since the drawing of the Fourteenth Ward, the first on the list, to allow the serving of notices. Notwithstanding this, on Friday, the Board was engaged from 10 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, examining substitutes presented by parties who did not desire to wait the reception of a legal notice. The examination of the substitutes is rigid, and those accepted on Friday, in the Fourth District, were some of the finest specimens of robust health to be met anywhere. The substitutes are sworn in after passing examination, and immediately clothed and equipped, and sent to the rendezvous, Twenty-second and Wood streets. At the headquarters of the Fourth District there are complete outfits, including underclothing, for over one thousand men. The same supply has been sent to the other headquarters. To-day the officers will commence serving the notices for the Fourteenth Ward, and the drafted men have ten days within which to report and claim exemption or furnish a substitute. In some few instances substitutes have been procured for $50, but the average is about $200."

Illustrations of Draft Insurance.

The New-Bedford *Standard* records the following illustrations of the principle of draft insurance:

"Two of the draft insurance schemes formed in this city have resulted favorably to the subscribers and pay a dividend, and another now appears favorably. The one of which S. P. BURT is Treasurer has about forty-five members drawn out of one hundred and fifty-eight. Three of the members reside in Dartmouth, but if they are all drawn the company will still be in a condition to pay a dividend.

Another, of which G. B. TOBEY is Treasurer, has twenty-one drawn from one hundred and twenty-two, and will pay a dividend of about fifty per cent.

N. T. GIFFORD's scheme has, so far, six drawn from twenty-six, with twelve risks still remaining.

In Fall River not one was drafted of a company of about fifteen, and only four from another comprising thirty-one members."

THE BATTLES AT GETTYSBURGH.

Interesting Letter from Col. Root, of the Ninety-fourth New-York—His Experiences in the Rebel Lines.

Col. ROOT, of the Ninety-fourth New-York, writes the following interesting account of the first day's battle at Gettysburgh, with his experience as prisoner, to the Buffalo *Commercial*:

On June 30, marched nearly to Gettysburgh, our brigade arriving at about 1 o'clock P. M., and finding WADSWORTH's division engaged with a superior force of the enemy, and suffering severely, Gen. REYNOLDS, the Corps Commander, having been killed early in the action. Our division passed on to the left of Gettysburgh, and advanced to WADSWORTH's support, the First brigade forming line of battle upon a wooded ridge, and, by direction of Gen. PAUL, throwing up hastily-constructed breastworks of fence-rails, &c. These were scarcely completed before we were ordered to move to the right, and having moved about 500 yards, found ourselves under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery. In order to see the enemy I advanced the Ninety-fourth in line through the grove to a rail fence, toward which the enemy's line was advancing through a wheat-field. My regiment opened a heavy fire upon the enemy's line, which soon wavered, then broke and hastily retreated. I deemed the moment a proper one for advancing across the wheat-field to another fence, whence I hoped to silence, and, if possible, capture a battery which was vigorously shelling us from a wooded elevation beyond. At that moment an Aid came up and informed me that I was in command of the brigade, Gen. PAUL having been wounded. I hesitated no longer, but gave the order to the Ninety-fourth to charge. The gallant fellows sprang over the fence with a cheer, charged across the field in the face of a heavy fire, and occupied the desired position, from which they opened a heavy fire upon the enemy's battery. I then went to Gen. ROBINSON, reported my action, and asked for orders. Gen. R. thought it hardly desirable to attempt to carry the enemy's position, and directed me to recall my men to their original position. Riding to the front, I ordered the regiment back, and was turning my horse, when a shell exploded directly over me, and so near me as to completely stun me. One fragment tore my cap from my head, and my entire system was so shocked and prostrated that I was unable to keep my seat in the saddle. I accordingly rolled off in a bewildered frame of mind—and my share in the battle had ended. Two of my men carried me to the rear, and drenched me with water.

Meantime, the enemy, pressing the corps in superior force, succeeded in flanking it on both sides, and forced it to retreat in haste through Gettysburgh to a hill beyond. In passing through Gettysburgh, the enemy headed off a portion of the corps, and captured a large number of prisoners, among whom were nearly 200 of my own regiment. While all this was transpiring, I remained helpless and semi-conscious on the field, and was taken possession of by some exultant rebels. By a sort of retributive justice, my captors belonged to the Thirty-third North Carolina Regiment, the identical regiment captured by my brigade at the first battle of Fredericksburgh, Dec. 13, 1862. When the rebels had occupied Gettysburgh their pursuit ceased, and having some leisure they turned their attention to their prisoners, of whom they had taken about four thousand. The Thirty-third North Carolina recognized me, shook hands vigorously, and escorted me to their Colonel, who anxiously inquired if "I'd take a drink," at the same time proffering a canteen of whisky. Later in the evening my generous captors took me to the headquarters of Gen. A. P. HILL, who gave me a good supper, and offered to parole me at once, or to wait and exchange me after the Confederates had taken Baltimore. I preferred being exchanged at Baltimore, but subsequently I thought of the hundreds of our wounded men in the rebel lines, and asked permission to attend to their wants, and offering to be personally responsible for a detail of prisoners, if they could be given me. Gen. HILL at once gave me permission to attend to our wounded, and subsequently gave me a detail of one hundred and fifty men of the Ninety-fourth New-York Volunteers to assist me. I was required to sign an obligation to remain prisoner of war until duly exchanged. All the other prisoners were paroled, and sent to Carlisle, but I declined the parole, as did my men also, and only accepted the provisional parole in order to be enabled to relieve the sufferings of the wounded. That night I passed on the battle-field, doing what little I could to relieve the misery around me. All I could do was to supply water and receive dying messages for home friends, and encourage the less severely wounded. I shall never forget that first night—no, nor any of those days and nights until the long and fearful fight had ended. But that first night was the most painful of all, for with the exception of one man, I was alone in endeavoring to assist the hundreds of wounded men around me, and meanwhile suffering inexpressible distress myself, from very consciousness of my inability to materially relieve the misery which wrung with useless sympathy every chord of my nature.

But the next day, July 2, my detail of 150 men of the Ninety-fourth came to my assistance, and while the fight raged furiously at the front, my brave fellows labored assiduously under a constant fire of our own batteries to collect our wounded men.

The poor fellows were placed in a barn, until one hundred and seventeen had been placed there, and there was no more room, and then the rest were laid in rows on the ground outside. We had no luncheons, but we had water, and the men worked faithfully in their labor of mercy, rendering me prouder of them than ever before. That their labors were not entirely devoid of risk may be inferred from the fact that several shot and shells passed into and through our improvised barn hospital. One of these shells exploded and tore the lower jaw from a Tennessee Major who had stopped to look at our wounded, and he died in a few moments. Of the great artillery fight of July 3, and subsequently of the magnificent infantry charges of rebels, I was as you may suppose, a most interested spectator, but I cannot now take the time to describe them. I will only say that after having been present at a number of important engagements, the battle of Gettysburgh, in my opinion, exceeded all previous battles of the war in sublimity and grandeur, as well as in carnage and subsequent human misery. You will bear in mind that within the rebel lines, I was at perfect liberty to go where I chose. I was a witness to their losses as well as our own. There were numerous instances in which it seemed as though all possible human misery had been concentrated. Can you imagine anything more appalling than human beings with shattered jaws, limbs, heads, helpless, speechless, yet conscious, and with the pleading eye eloquent with imploring agony. I saw many such, and could only leave them to perish slowly where they had fallen.

But I will not shock you with a detailed description of these horrors. During the night of the 4th instant, the rebels began their retreat, disappointed, but very far from being dispirited; their artillery intact, their cavalry splendidly mounted, their infantry in perfect discipline. The officers bade me good-bye, saying, as they shook hands, that they hoped to meet me again under pleasanter auspices.

By dawn of the 5th inst., the Confederates had entirely disappeared, leaving me and my detail with the wounded, and by noon our lines had extended out to our rudely improvised hospitals, and our wounded, for the first time since the action of the 1st inst., received medical attendance.

I should like very much to tell you of some of the strange incidents which occurred to me during my involuntary sojourn with the rebels, but cannot do so now without violating the terms of my parole. You will doubtless be surprised to learn that I met several Buffalonians in the rebel army (where won't you meet them?) On one occasion, while walking over the field, I met a mounted rebel officer, who after passing me, turned his horse, and overtaking me, asked if I was not Col. R. On my replying in the affirmative, he asked me if I knew him. I looked at him a moment, and replied, "Yes, you rascal, I know you very well, I used to see you licked every day at FAY's school."

Whereat the rebel laughed, and announced himself as the Quartermaster of the Eighth Georgia regiment, and wanted to know if he could do anything for me. On my replying that I wanted nothing but surgeons, which he could not supply, he began a review of the old schoolboy days of the long past childhood, asking after many who had been long ago dead and buried, and finally, and with hesitation, inquiring about his father and mother. I remembered that his brother was lost at sea, and I expressed the opinion that poor "GUSSY" had been the more fortunate of the brothers. Whereupon the Confederate smiled gravely, and said that he must be going along, as he had been detailed to "borrow" some horses from the Pennsylvania farmers. Then with a request that I would send his love to his parents and family, my old schoolmate, SAMMY HALL, rode away to negotiate his "loan" of some horses from the Pennsylvania farmers.

This letter is becoming too long for you to read with comfort, and I will finish it forthwith. My own physical condition is quite satisfactory, with the exception of an occasional twinge of pain in my cranium, consequent upon what the surgeon declares to have been a "concussion of the brain." I regard his opinion with much satisfaction, in view of the fact that a friend of mine has frequently told me that I had no brains, or I would be at home behaving myself, instead of wasting my days as a three years' volunteer. I am now awaiting instructions as to the validity of my parole, which I consider valid and binding, and shall fulfill its conditions, to the extent of my ability, my only object in assuming them having been to relieve the sufferings of our wounded men.

I cannot state definitely the losses in my regiment during the recent battles. About one hundred men only are now with the colors, but doubtless most of the "missing" were taken prisoners. I do not yet know the number of killed and wounded.

I remain yours very truly, A. R. R.

The Second New-York in the Battle of Gettysburgh.

The following is a list of killed, wounded and missing of Company C, Second New-York State Militia at the battle of Gettysburgh, July 2 and 3, 1863:

Killed.

Sergt. John B. Wilson.	James Gray.
Mathew Byrnes.	

Wounded.

Sergt. Chas. H. Rigby.	Edward Farron.
Sergt. Jeremiah S. Hayes.	Benj. A. Hanney.
Corp. Jos. W. Heusted.	Charles A. Marcotte
Corp. Henry C. Austin.	Peter Mullaney.
Corp. John J. Austin.	Michael O'Neil.
Daniel E. Desmond.	William Stewart.
George W. Ternald.	William Walker.

Missing.

Nicholas Heykas.

John Maxwell and Charles McKenna wounded and in New-York.

A. A. MAXWELL,
Captain Company C, Second N. Y. S. M.

Capt. MAXWELL has been in all the battles in which the Army of the Potomac has been engaged—22 in all—since the first Bull Run, and has thus far escaped with only a slight scratch.

The Rebels in Pennsylvania.

BURNING OF THE FURNACE OF HON. THADDEUS STEVENS.

We have already stated that one of the heaviest losers by the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania was Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS. The Chambersburgh *Repository* gives the following account of the destruction of his property in Adams County:

"The only private property destroyed by the order of an officer in this valley was the extensive Iron Works of Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, ten miles east of this place. They consisted of a large charcoal furnace, forge, rolling-mill, coal-house, shops, &c. On Tuesday, the 23d, a portion of JENKINS' cavalry came upon the works by an unfrequented mountain road from HUGHES' works, and demanded the horses, and especially the two riding horses, which they described. They threatened that they would destroy the buildings if the horses were not given up. Mr. SWEENEY, who has charge of the works, agreed to deliver up the riding horses if the property should be protected. This they agreed to, but on going for the riding horses they met the teamsters and compelled them to produce all the horses and mules, nearly forty in all, with gears, harness, etc. They had evidently been minutely informed of the whereabouts of Mr. STEVENS' horses, as they described them and knew exactly where to go after them. The day after, Gen. EARLY rode up to the works, accompanied by his Staff, and avowed his intention to destroy them. Mr. SWEENEY reminded him that he would inflict a much more serious injury upon some hundred poor laborers who worked there than upon Mr. STEVENS. Gen. EARLY replied that Mr. STEVENS was 'an enemy of the South, in favor of confiscating their property and arming their negroes and the property must be destroyed.' He then placed a guard around it, and gave special instructions that it should not be destroyed until he gave the order. He seemed exceedingly fearful that he might miss the delightful spectacle of Mr. STEVENS' works in flames. He then returned to the Greenwood, where he had his headquarters, but returned the next day, and personally detailed Col. FRENCH, of JENKINS' guerrillas, with his command, to illustrate Southern chivalry and humanity by applying the torch to the private property of Mr. STEVENS, because he was guilty of the crime of defending the Republic of our fathers. The work of destruction was well done, and soon all the works were in ashes. The houses occupied by families were not fired. Some $3,000 worth of charcoal was destroyed, 7,000 pounds of bacon stolen, leaving the families of the laborers without food, in spite of the earnest representations made by Mr. SWEENEY as to their necessitous condition. Mr. STEVENS' loss is not less than $50,000. He is the only man in Pennsylvania who has been thus honored by the vandals for his unflinching devotion to freedom."

The Doings of the Rebels in Maryland.

WRECK AND RUIN EVERYWHERE APPARENT.

From the Hagerstown Herald and Torch, July 22.

It pains the eye and sickens the heart to witness the general devastation of property in this county, and to hear each sufferer's distressing account of his losses. Between the Potomac river and the Pennsylvania line on the one hand, and the North and South Mountain on the other, embracing an area of some twenty square miles of as productive, highly cultivated and beautifully improved land as can be found in the world, war's desolation has done its work most effectually. Miles of fencing have been burned, innumerable fields of wheat have been trampled to the earth and utterly ruined, and at least one-third of all the horses and cattle, forage of various kinds, boots, shoes and store goods of every description, together with flour in the mills, corn and oats in the granaries, were forcibly taken from their owners and conveyed across the river for the use of the rebel army and the benefit of rebel speculators, who will, no doubt, carry a large portion of this valuable plunder to Richmond and dispose of it at enormous prices. It was paid for generally in the scrip of the Confederacy, the rebels fixing the prices, and putting their worthless issues on a par with Federal and other good money, which, having no such value anywhere, not even in Richmond, was simply robbery of the most atrocious character. Every loyal farmer, merchant and tradesman has his pockets full of this trash, and nearly every one has tale of his wrong, oppression and pillage to tell, while not a few of the rebel sympathizers, having also suffered in the same way, have now "got their Southern Rights" with a vengeance.

It is impossible to estimate, with even an approximation to accuracy, the loss which Washington County has sustained by this rebel invasion, but it is undoubtedly enormous, and the county cannot fully recover from it for years to come. Many of our people have been impoverished, and many others have lost a half or a third of all they were worth, covering the earnings and accumulations of many years of hard toil.

Services of the New-York Militia in Repelling the Rebel Invasion.

The subjoined extract of a letter is from an officer of the Twenty-second regiment New-York State Militia, addressed to his father, who is a professor in one of our colleges. It illustrates the character of the service rendered by our militia regiments, during the recent invasion of Pennsylvania, by the rebels, and the hardships and privations endured by a class of young men, who have been brought up in ease and luxury, but who, in obedience to the call of their country, almost at a moment's warning, left comfortable homes and their peaceful avocations, and subjected themselves to toils and trials from which even veteran soldiers might be tempted to shrink. It also illustrates the cheerful and buoyant spirit with which these labors were performed, and these hardships and privations were endured, in a righteous cause. And it administers a scathing rebuke to the selfish and heartless men who resist the honest efforts of our Government to reinforce our wasted armies, and to crush the rebellion which is aiming its deadly shafts at the life of our nation:

CAMP COX, *alias* CAMP STARVATION,
WAYNESBORO, Penn., Friday, July 10, 1863.

MY DEAR FATHER: Our regiment has been on the march ever since I last wrote home, and consequently I have been unable to write, or rather send any letters since that time. For the last two weeks the Army of the Susquehanna, of which our regiment constitutes a portion, has been undergoing hardships and privations which very few of the veteran organizations in the service have experienced. In that time we have marched, with very little intermission, the whole time; chasing the enemy steadily before us. When we have halted it has only been for a couple of hours or thereabouts; and the only rest that could be obtained was such as worn-out men can secure amid fierce rain storms, with water lying in puddles nearly a foot deep. This is no exaggeration, for I have taken pains to measure the depth of water in which I have lain at different times, and have often found it to exceed ten inches. Our baggage has all been left at Harrisburgh, and very few of the men have had blankets, or overcoats, or any covering whatever. I myself went one whole week, during which time it rained, without any intermission, to speak of, without any article beyond a fatigue coat of flannel, a vest, and an undershirt to protect me. Officers and men fare alike. The only protection I have now against the weather is a blanket which I picked up on the march, probably thrown away by some poor fellow, whose strength gave out, and was insufficient to the task of carrying it any further. We are now at Waynesboro, in a "forest umbrageous," and like TITYRUS, I am *recubans sub tegmine fagi*. I haven't eaten a mouthful of anything for two days, and have lived on one cup of coffee during that time. We expect to have rations some time this evening. I have several times offered twenty-five cents for a couple of hard tack, and could not get them at that price. Well, no matter. Neither I nor any sensible person will complain of what we have gone through. It is a necessary evil, which must be suffered for a good cause. And why shouldn't we of the Twenty-second come in for a share of it, as well as the rest? All I hope for is that I may not have a recurrence of my last Fall's typhoid; but I must say I feel wonderfully like "caving in." If we don't get something to eat to-day, I will have to give out. The boys are behaving splendidly; not a murmur nor a grumbling voice have I yet heard from our men; they bear hardships like heroes, and I can vouch for it that such hardships and suffering very few militia men have ever endured. We have one grand consolation in our trials, and that is that our object has been completely and satisfactorily accomplished. Regular army officers have told the Colonel that LEE would never have left Pennsylvania, and fought the (to him) disastrous battle of Gettysburgh, had it not been for the New-York Militia troops, and their bold and determined bearing, whenever they met his forces in the advance. He was led to believe, from the bold manner in which they acted at Chambersburgh, Shippensburgh, Sporting Hill, Carlisle, &c., that they were present in much larger force than the reality shows. One officer, a Major in the Regulars, told me that if LEE's army were annihilated, the chief credit of the salvation of the Union would be due to the thirty days' men. This may be bombast, and very probably is; but one thing I do maintain, the militiamen have had work, and hard, drudging work, to do this campaign, and they have done it well and thoroughly; and no one, I think, can impute anything of laxness or inertia to them hereafter. The regiments of our brigade have been drawn up seven times in line of battle, each time expecting a fight with the enemy. On no solitary occasion has a man flinched, although expecting to meet the enemy on the battle-field, and to endure all the horrors of an engagement. If no man in the Twenty-second has been killed or wounded, still the reason has not been a lack of bravery or willingness to fight the enemy, but rather a disposition on the part of rebeldom to keep clear of our front. I have begun to coincide with you in the opinion that a bloodless victory is the grandest one after all. Our object has been attained without any loss of life, and gained as completely and as thoroughly as though every man were lying stark dead at this very moment.

Your affectionate son, W.

The Twenty-second Regiment and its Recent Campaign.

A LETTER FROM COL. FLOYD ASPINWALL.

Col. ASPINWALL writes a letter to the Philadelphia *North American* correcting some misstatements which had been made regarding the Twenty-second regiment. He says:

"In as few words as possible I will sum up the action of my command at the time of the Carlisle affair, and of the day previous.

The Twenty-second and the Thirty-seventh regiments of this city were ordered out from Harrisburgh, the first of the forces there to attack the rebels, and to follow them down to Carlisle. This was done. The enemy made a stand at Sporting Hill, we opened upon them; they retired. We were accompanied by a section of the Philadelphia rifle battery, with which battery we had the pleasure of being side by side during most of the campaign. After having been on the march for thirteen hours, during which time the skirmish above referred to took place, we rested for the night a short distance from Harrisburgh. We were without tents, overcoats, knapsacks, blankets or provisions. The next morning at daylight we took up the march for Carlisle, expecting at each mile to meet the enemy. We felt our way cautiously, not knowing how far the enemy had retired, or in what numbers they might be as we neared Carlisle. The two regiments numbered about 1,000 men, with the two pieces of artillery above mentioned, which were under the direction of Capt. RUFUS KING, of the Regulars.

After marching thirteen miles, and when within four miles of Carlisle Barracks, a detachment of the Pennsylvania Reserves, which, with a Pennsylvania brigade, had started fresh from Harrisburgh that morning, having us ahead to open the way, overtook us, and undertook to pass our tired and hungry men, so as to first occupy Carlisle, which place by that time, we had information, had been evacuated by the rebels.

Our men felt it not only mean, but insulting to be thus treated, and at once struck the "double quick," which they would have kept up so long as breath lasted, had I not ordered them to retake the route step. But I was determined that if any honor attached to being the first to occupy an evacuated town, those who had been in the advance when the enemy were to be attacked should be in front now, and I instructed the advance guard to push forward and enter the town at once, which was done. The first men in Carlisle were of the Twenty-second regiment, and the first Stars and Stripes raised over that place was by a member of my command.

As the regiments were being fed in the market-place by the citizens of Carlisle an order came for me to support a battery under Capt. RUFUS KING, and, leaving their repast half eaten, my men were marched two miles out of Carlisle and placed in position, where they remained till the sudden approach of the enemy from an unexpected quarter caused me to hurry my command back to the town, where they had no sooner arrived than they were stationed for the defence of the place, and when they were stationed there every man of them remained, unless otherwise ordered, and the only orders they did receive were orders toward the enemy, which were promptly and cheerfully obeyed. The men were not relieved from their stations until long after daylight the next morning. To sum up: The command were on foot thirteen hours the day before, participating in the affair at Sporting Hill, marched nineteen miles the day of the bombardment, and were in position the whole night during the shelling of the town, having had no rations served them for forty-eight hours, excepting an interrupted bite in the market-place of Carlisle."

MURDER IN MONMOUTH COUNTY.—Mrs. PETER SLOCUM, residing at Mechanicsville, near Long Branch, was murdered some time during Tuesday night of last week. She was found, about 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning, lying in bed, with her brains completely blown out, and her face filled with powder. The murderer, before shooting Mrs. SLOCUM, had removed a small child which was lying upon her arm from the bed, and placing it with one of other children in another room. Her husband was arrested, and taken to Freehold on Wednesday evening, on suspicion of having committed the foul deed.—*Trenton (N. J.) Republican, July 21.*

THE PURSUIT OF LEE.

Brisk Cavalry Fight Near Shepherdstown.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
SHEPHERDSTOWN, Va., July 16, 1863.

Gen. GREGG, with the First and Third Brigades, left Boonsboro, Md., on the 14th, at 9 A. M., with Col. MCINTOSH's command in front, and crossed the Potomac on a pontoon bridge at Harper's Ferry, at 5 P. M., and encamped on Bolivar Heights, and picketed the roads and approaches to the Ferry. At 6:30 A. M., 15th, the line of march was resumed, the Third brigade in front, accompanied by Capt. RANDALL's battery. When our advance (First Maine cavalry) reached our outposts, the rebels deployed skirmishers, and a brisk skirmish took place, the well-tried and gallant boys of the First Maine driving them back into Charlestown. After an engagement of two hours, Lieut.-Col. SMITH was ordered to recall his skirmishers and return to the Shepherdstown road and follow the column. His casualties were one man wounded and one taken prisoner. In the mean time Col. GREGG proceeded in the direction of Shepherdstown, with the Sixteenth Pennsylvania cavalry in advance. They advanced about two miles, captured the rebel videttes, and dashed upon the reserve, capturing six. During the day, up to this writing, (4 P. M.,) we have captured 21 prisoners, as many horses, two ambulances and teams, 4,000 pounds bacon, 50 barrels flour and 81 rebel convalescents in hospitals. The Sixteenth Pennsylvania cavalry lost one man (JOS. WOOD, Company C) killed, and two slightly wounded. Our forces are still in pursuit, and the full particulars cannot yet be given.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS, July 16, 1863.

Nothing further of importance occurred yesterday. Our pickets were out four miles on the Winchester Turnpike, and all the other roads leading to the town were strongly picketed. The drums in the rebel camps could be distinctly heard in the direction of Smithtown by our outposts. An unsuccessful attempt to drive in our pickets was made on the Dam No. 4 road. Another attack was made upon our pickets quite early in the morning on the Winchester Turnpike. They tore down our barricade in the road, and after exchanging a few shots retired. About 2 P. M. they drove in our pickets. Fortunately, the First Maine had gone out on the turnpike foraging, and supported the squadron of the Tenth New-York on picket. They skirmished and fell back upon a very strong position for defence, about a mile from town.

Here Col. GREGG had the balance of his command and cannon in position, and suddenly checked their advance. He had not over one thousand men and four pieces of artillery engaged, under Capt. RANDALL, First United States artillery. The enemy had at least three thousand, and opened six guns upon us. Col. GREGG dismounted two-thirds of his command and placed them behind stone fences, hills, rocks and trees. It was the most stubborn and hotly contested cavalry battle I ever witnessed. The rebels would charge the stone walls, yelling like so many demons; still our gallant boys stood as firm and fearless as so many statues, repelling every attack, inflicting at each repulse a most fearful punishment! The First Maine, Fourth Pennsylvania cavalry, Sixteenth Pennsylvania cavalry and two squadrons of the Tenth New-York, were the forces engaged. There is no discount on their bravery, and eulogy cannot do them justice. Col. MCINTOSH's brigade lay on the left of the line of battle, and he deployed a portion of his command to prevent a flank movement, but was not otherwise engaged.

For five hours the battle raged, many of the men firing from eighty to one hundred rounds. Night dropped her dark veil between the contending foes, and for a short time all was quiet. The rebel pickets, anxious to reach their friends in the town, commenced picket firing, and our skirmishers, who had not been recalled, opened a volley upon them all along the line. In a few moments the rumbling of their artillery could be heard retiring, and long before morning they had all left. Our ambulances, pack train, &c., were sent to Harper's Ferry, and at 4 A. M., the 17th, our forces were all withdrawn, and returned to Harper's Ferry. The supply train of the First brigade went from Halltown to Shepherdstown, and returned in safety, after our forces had left. Our casualties were seven killed, sixty-four wounded and forty-two missing.

The enemy, being the attacking party, lost much more heavily. At least their withdrawal from the field so early is good evidence that they were perfectly satisfied. Gen. GREGG observing this movement in the night, and our ammunition being exhausted, very prudently withdrew his forces to Harper's Ferry, to avoid being cut off.

REPORT OF CASUALTIES IN THE THIRD BRIGADE SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS, IN FIGHT NEAR SHEPHERDSTOWN, VA., ON THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1863.

Maj. S. Boothby—back and side.
Adjt. A. P. Russell—chest, slight.
H. F. Drew, Co. A—arm.
E. F. Stevens, Co. A—arm.
E. F. Brier, bugler, Co. B—head, dangerously.
Sergt. H. F. Lyons, Co. C—killed.
S. R. McCurdy, Co. C—arm.
G. D. S. Robinson, Co. D—shoulder.
Sergt. J. H. Daggett, Co. D—head.
E. Vase, Co. D—side.
H. S. Evans, Co. F—missing.
J. S. Royal, Co. F—missing.
E. W. Longue, Co. F—missing.
G. D. Tewkesbury, Co. F—missing.
H. B. Soule, Co. F—missing.
J. W. Hamilton, Co. F—missing.
S. Toothacher, Co. F—miss'g.
G. E. Blackington, Co. F—missing.
Lieut. G. E. Hunton, Co. G—arm.
Sergt. H. Little, Co. G—lip.
J. Coffin, Co. G—leg.
J. Moore, Co. G—arm.
L. M. Robinson, Co. G—shoulder, dangerous.
Wm. Maloon, Co. G—wounded, left on field.
C. H. Bell, Co. D—thigh.
Sergt. A. Devereaux, Co. D—missing.
N. Reed, Co. D—missing.
Sergt. E. Shields, Co. E—side.
Corp. G. Kitchen, Co. E—leg.
E. L. French, bugler, Co. E—head and leg, severely.
—— Stevens, Co. E—miss'g.
Corp. J. T. Lord, Co. F—head.
C. Wyman, Co. F—leg.
S. Merrill, Co. F—side.
Farrier H. F. Clarke, Co. F—missing.
O. Hafford, Co. G—thigh.
Bugler Horton Maloon, Co. G—killed.
Corp. J. F. Robinson, Co. H—back.
C. C. Merrill, Co. H—hip.
J. C. Merrifield, Co. I—side.
M. M. Hodson, Co. I—side.
G. W. Mann, Co. I—thigh.
D. Perkins, Co. I—leg.
Sergt. J. C. Roberts, Co. I—missing.
J. Doxey, Co. I—missing.
W. H. Drew, Co. K—missing.
J. F. Harvey, Co. M—missing.
Sergt. W. H. Bradman, Co. M—foot.
M. Corliss, Co. M—forehead, dangerous.

TENTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

First Lieut. J. T. McKeevil, Co. C—wounded.
Sergt. Jas. Ervey, Co. H—wounded.
T. Molineaux, Co. H—wou'd.
D. Hubbard, Co. H—miss'g.
E. Busch, Co. C—missing.
Corp. A. Wassole, Co. C—missing.

Lee's Escape.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 17.

"This puts us back into next year." Such was Vice-President HAMLIN's exclamation as the escape of LEE's army was announced to him. That was in the midst of our forces, and under all the influences that always exist there favorable to delay and apologetic for disaster. Here the feeling seems to have been at once more decided and more bitter. The President declares LEE's escape the greatest blunder of the war. Others are not wanting to cry already for some man who can pursue and fight.

Justice to a man who needs all he can get of it, requires me to add that, in persistency of urging action, at least, Gen. HALLECK was not this time to blame. Whether he was equally energetic in furnishing and directing aright the means of action is another question. Gen. MEADE telegraphed him that there was a difference in his Council of War, and that he was hesitating about making an attack. HALLECK replied: "It is proverbial that Councils of War never fight. Attack the enemy at once, and hold Councils of War afterward." The order was good; but by the time it arrived the enemy had escaped by a pontoon bridge, which HALLECK had not prevented being sent up the south side of the Potomac.

To-day it is rumored that MEADE has asked to be relieved of command. It is certain that the old swarm of personal imbroglios in the Army of the Potomac has broken out again. Meantime we have crossed the river, but the indications do not foreshadow a very vigorous pursuit.

The Prospects of the Struggle.

LETTER FROM REV. DR. BRECKINRIDGE.

Rev. Dr. BRECKINRIDGE was invited to attend the recent meeting of the Alumni of Harvard College. He sent the following letter of declination:

Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP—*Dear Sir*: Your favor of the 10th inst., directed to Danville, Ky., has been delayed a little in reaching me. I beg to express to you my thanks and satisfaction for the invitation you convey to me; and I will add, for the terms in which it is conveyed, and that these terms are used by you. It would be a singular gratification to me to accept this invitation, and I will make a great effort to do so. But my habitual condition is that of an invalid—my years, though not three score and ten, oppress me—these sad times, this disturbed locality, and the relation of my children, my near relatives, and all my friends around me, to the duties and dangers which constantly oppress us all; all put me so completely out of the control of my own desires, that I live in almost abject dependence on what may happen next. I have been three times enveloped in hostile invasions of this part of Kentucky; and if the fourth one, now menacing us, is not resisted with more skill and better fortune than others have been, I may again be in the enemy's lines on the day appointed for the meeting of the Alumni of Harvard University, for I must stand in my lot all the more steadfastly, as the need of my doing so is the more obvious. I am not a soldier, and therefore cannot fall back.

It may be the will of God that the most dreadful changes await our country. If the very worst comes, I look that true and regulated liberty will perish last in New-England. In past years I have spoken freely in disapprobation of much that has felt an evil influence from New-England, as it appeared to me. But I never doubted, and now less than ever, that the roots of whatever produces freedom, equality and high civilization are more deeply set in New-England than in any equal population on the face of the earth. As for Kentucky, I will not trust myself to [illegible] the loyal people of Kentucky the most decided and disinterested he had anywhere seen, and that embraces two-thirds of her entire population. It is a people held by its enemies to be boastful, but they will do, always, more than they ever say they will do. No New-England name is better known amongst us, or more honored, than your own—a feeling in which none more cordially shares than, my dear Sir, your obliged friend and servant,

ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE.

MORGAN'S RAID.

THE ADVANCE THROUGH KENTUCKY.

JOURNAL OF HIS CHIEF OF STAFF—AN INSIDE VIEW OF THE RAIDERS.

From the Kentucky (Lexington) Loyalist.

We have obtained the journal of Lieut.-Col. ALSTON, MORGAN's Chief of Staff, who was captured by our pickets on the 5th, and brought to this city on the 7th inst. The journal is complete from the morning of the 1st to noon of the 8th, at which time he was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio.

JULY 1, 1863.—On the banks of the Cumberland. The river very high. No boats. Gen. MORGAN obliged to build a number of boats, which he accomplished with very little delay, and commenced crossing at sundown.

JULY 2.—Bucksville.—He had great difficulty in making the horses swim, but by united and systematic exertion succeeded in getting the entire command of —— regiments over by 10 A. M., though the command was very much scattered. At eleven o'clock scouts came into Bucksville and reported the enemy advancing, and within four miles of the town. It was supposed to be only a scouting party, and a portion of DICK MORGAN's command was sent out, to make a reconnoissance. The report of the scouts of the enemy advancing proved to be correct, and a message was received from Col. WARD that he was attacked. Col. GRIGSBY was sent to reinforce him, and succeeded in driving the Yankees back in great confusion upon their intrenchments.

My regiment lost two mortally wounded and two others slightly. Five of the Yankees were known to be killed and a number wounded, with about fifteen prisoners. No tidings heard of the Second brigade until dark, when they arrived and reported that Col. JOHNSON, commanding, had experienced great difficulty in crossing, and that in addition to the precipitous banks and absence of all boats or other means of transportation, the enemy were hovering on the river and harassing him as far as they could. He was, however, quite successful in driving them back. Yesterday a young man, calling himself CHARLES ROGERS, dressed in full Confederate uniform, came into our lines and expressed a desire to join our command. I suspicioned him, and after a few questions I was convinced that he was a spy. I threatened to shoot him, when he confessed that he had been lying, and that his name was SIMON BLITZ—in fact, he convicted himself of being a spy. I hated to shoot him, although he deserved it.

JULY 3.—My regiment behaved very gallantly in yesterday's fight with the enemy, frequently having hand to hand encounters. To-day (3d) we experienced the same difficulty in getting the artillery on, and had to press a number of oxen for the purpose. After two halts for the column to close up, our advance proceeded to Columbia. They were met by detachments from three regiments (Forty-fifth Ohio, Second Ohio and First Kentucky) said to be under the command of Col. WOLFORD. A brief engagement followed, in which we drove the enemy in great haste through the town capturing six prisoners, killing two, among them Capt. CARTER, and wounding three. Our loss was two killed and two wounded, among them Capt. CASSEL, a most dashing and daring officer, wounded in the thigh. Passed through Columbia, and camped six miles from Green River Bridge.

JULY 4.—New-Market, Ky.—*A day of gloom, deep gloom*, to our entire command. How many who rose this morning full of enthusiasm and hope, now "sleep the sleep that knows no waking." The sun rose bright and beautiful, the air was cool and balmy, all nature wore the appearance of peace and harmony. While riding along, affected by the stillness of all around, Capt. MAGENNIS, the Adjutant-General, rode up and remarked how dreadful to reflect that we were marching on to engage in deadly strife, and how many poor fellows would pass into eternity before the setting of yonder sun. I have no doubt the poor fellow was moved to these reflections by one of those unaccountable presentiments which are so often the harbingers of evil. (Before dark he was a corpse.) About sunrise we drove in the enemy's pickets and were soon near their fortifications, which had been erected to prevent our crossing. Gen. MORGAN sent in a flag of truce and demanded the surrender, but the Colonel quietly remarked, "if it was another day he might consider the demand, *but the Fourth of July was a bad day to talk about surrender*, and he must therefore decline." The Colonel is a gallant man, and the entire arrangement of his defence entitles him to the highest credit for military skill. We would mark such a man in our army for promotion.

We attacked the place with two regiments, sending the remainder of our force across another ford. The place was judiciously chosen and skillfully defended, and the result was that we were repulsed with severe loss—about twenty-five killed and twenty wounded. Among the killed, as usual, were our best men and officers, including Col. CHENAULT, Major BRENT, Capt. TRIBBLE, Lieuts. COWAN, FERGUSON, and another Lieutenant, whose name I do not remember. Our march thus far has been very fatiguing, bad roads, little rest or sleep, little to eat and a fight every day. Yet our men are cheerful, and even buoyant, and to see them passing along bare footed, hurrahing and singing, would cause one to appreciate what those who are fighting in a just and holy cause will endure. About three o'clock, as I rode on about forty yards in advance, I heard the General exclaim something in a very excited tone, which I could not understand, and heard at the same time the report of a pistol.

I turned, and, Great God! to my horror, I saw Capt. MAGENNIS falling from his horse, with the blood gushing out of his mouth and breast. His only remark was, "Let me down easy." In another moment his spirit had fled. He was killed by Capt. MURPHY because MAGENNIS, by the direction of Gen. MORGAN, had ordered MURPHY to restore a watch taken from a prisoner. Thus was the poor fellow's language of the morning dreadfully realized. I was terribly affected. I had seen blood flow freely on many a battle-field; my friends had been killed in the morning; but this caused a deeper impression and shock than any occurrence I ever witnessed. Truly, this has been a sad day. Gen. MORGAN looks haggard and weary, but he never despairs. May to-morrow dawn more bright than to-day closes.

JULY 5.—Another day of gloom, fatigue and death. Moved on Lebanon at sunrise. Placed our men in line. Sent around Col. J—— with his brigade to the Danville road to cut off reinforcements which we knew were expected from Danville. I went in with a flag of truce. It was fired on five times. Officer apologized, saying he thought it was a man with a white coat on. Very dangerous mistake, at least for me. Demanded unconditional surrender. Told Col. HANSON we had his reinforcements cut off, and resistance was useless. He refused to surrender, and I then ordered him to send out the non-combatants, as we would be compelled to shell the town. He posted his regiment in the depot and in the various houses, by which he was enabled to make a desperate resistance.

After a fight of seven hours, Gen. MORGAN, finding the town could be taken in no other way, ordered a charge to be made. This ought to have been done at first, but Gen. MORGAN said, when it was urged on him, that he wished to avoid the destruction of private property as much as possible, and he would only permit it as a last and final resort. Col. HANSON still held out in hopes of receiving reinforcements, and only surrendered after we had fired the buildings in which he was posted. His force consisted of the Twentieth Kentucky, about 370 men, and 20 or 25 stragglers from other commands.

By this surrender we obtained a sufficient quantity of guns to arm all our men who were without them; also a quantity of ammunition, of which we stood sorely in need. At the order to charge, DUKE's regiment rushed forward, and poor TOMMY MORGAN, who was always in the lead, ran forward and cheered the men with all the enthusiasm of his bright nature. Almost at the first volley he fell back, pierced through the heart. His only words were, "Brother CALLY, they have killed me." Noble youth! how deeply lamented by all who knew you. This was a crushing blow to Gen. MORGAN, as his affection for his brother exceeded the love of Jonathan to David. It caused a terrible excitement, and the men were in a state of frenzy. It required the utmost energy and promptitude on the part of the officers to prevent a scene of slaughter, which all would deeply have lamented. Our men behaved badly here, breaking open stores, and plundering indiscriminately. All that officers could do was done to prevent, but in vain. These occurrences are very disgraceful, and I am truly glad that they form exceptions to the general conduct.

While I was paroling the prisoners a courier arrived, informing me that the enemy were approaching with two regiments of cavalry and a battery of artillery, and that skirmishing was then going on with our pickets. I was therefore obliged to order the prisoners to Springfield on the double quick. Soon after we left Lebanon the hardest rain I experienced commenced to fall, and continued till 9 o'clock. Arrived at Springfield at dark, when I halted the prisoners in order to parole those who were not paroled at Lebanon, and finally dismissed them. This detained me at Springfield two hours after the command had passed. Wet and chilly, worn out, horse tired and hungry. Stopped to feed her. Falling asleep, was aroused by one of the men. Started on to the command. When I reached the point on the Bardstown road where I had expected the Second brigade to encamp, was halted by party of cavalry.

Supposing them to be our own pickets, I rode up promptly to correct them for standing in full view of any one approaching, when lo! to my mortification, I found myself a prisoner. My God! how I hated it, no one can understand. The first thought after my wife and children, was my little mare *Fanny Johnson*, named after a pretty little cousin, of Richmond, Virginia. I said, "Poor *Fannie*, who will treat you as kindly as I did?" I turned her over to the Captain, and begged him to take good care of her, which he promised to do.

JULY 6.—Traveled all day. Treated very kindly by Capt. SMITH. Sick, worn out, completely wearied out. Spirits cheerful. Met Capt. WELCOTT on the road from Springfield. He got Capt. SMITH to parole me. Capt. SMITH anxious to do so, as he had more prisoners than he could well take care of. Accompanied Capt. WALCOTT to Danville. Slept all night there.

JULY 7.—Arrived at Nicholasville. Ordered before the Provost Marshal. Sent on to Lexington. Arrived in the afternoon and immediately ordered to prison. Visited by some sweet, pretty and kind ladies. God bless them! I know he will.

JULY 8.—Great rejoicing in Lexington over the fall of Vicksburgh. (I do not believe it.) It is a great disaster—one among the very worst that could befall us. But even if it is so, and even should LEE's army be destroyed and every town in the South burned, the rebellion would be unsubdued. There are a hundred thousand men in the South who feel as I do, that they would rather an earthquake should swallow the whole country than yield to our oppressors; men who will retire to the mountains, and live on acorns and crawl on their bellies to shoot an invader wherever they can see one.

THE FIGHT AND VICTORY AT BUFFINGTON.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., Monday, July 20.

The following are correct and reliable details concerning the movements of MORGAN yesterday and to-day. By official dispatches received, we ascertain the exact loss of MORGAN in the Buffington fight. The experiment of crossing at that place proved to be most disastrous to him. Our captures amounted to three pieces of cannon—all he had—700 prisoners and the same number of horses. The men are regularly equipped with revolvers, sabres and carbines, in proportionate quantity.

MORGAN then, as we have before stated, fled with the residue of his command in a parallel direction with the Ohio River, keeping out behind the hills, on account of the gunboats, and not approaching the river till he had reached a little village called Bealeville.

He supposed that ere this he had outstripped the gunboats, and with bold front rode up, demanding of the citizens assistance in crossing. Moved by his threats they began to bring forth old flat-boats and scows, seeming to be in tumultuous hurry, but in reality causing all the delay they possibly could.

MORGAN's advance had just filled the boats, which, all combined, held but three hundred, and was just passing out from shore, when a gunboat appeared coming round the bend a short distance below. It came up in a few moments, but not in time to prevent the boats from reaching the opposite shore. The gunboat destroyed the flats, which the escaped rebels had set adrift, and then ran across to the Ohio side, keeping up a brisk cannonade, shelling the woods on the Virginia side.

Another gunboat arrived just then and opened on the rebels remaining on the Ohio side.

MORGAN fell back out of reach of the cannon, and drew up his forces seeming to wait for a land attack from the crew of the gunboats, HOBSON and JUDAH were a mile or two in the rear moving up swiftly.

As our boys on the gunboats were about to land for the purpose of attacking the rebels, two steamers loaded with infantry appeared in sight coming down from the direction of Parkersburgh, and they landed just above town for the purpose of getting in MORGAN's rear and cooperating with HOBSON and JUDAH, which they succeeded in doing.

The combined force then began the attack, completely surprising the rebels, who had not anticipated the nearness of HOBSON and JUDAH, and had not been apprised of the reinforcements brought by the steamers.

Frightened and bewildered, they rode wildly about in all directions, seeking for some mode of egress from their unpleasant situation. Our men commenced picking them up, and continued doing so until only 1,500 were left, which number finally succeeded in breaking through our lines, apparently taking the back track in the direction of Buffington.

At 9 o'clock this morning the small remnant of the band passed through Harrisonville, ten miles northwest of Pomeroy.

This afternoon they were reported to be in the neighborhood of Jackson Court-house. Persons who saw them say they appeared to be nearly dead with fatigue, and cannot possibly hold together much longer. Some parties say there are but between 1,500 and 2,000 men left.

We hope to be able to transmit intelligence of his entire capture by to-morrow evening.

The Governor has made such arrangements as will almost insure this desirable end.

The Governor to-day disbanded all the militia at Camp Chase, except an organization of volunteer companies, numbering about 1,000.

THE MILITIA FORCE AT CAMP CHASE DISCHARGED.

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, July 20, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. John S. Mason, Commanding the Militia Forces now assembled at Camp Chase:

SIR: The gratifying intelligence which we have this morning of the capture and destruction of a portion of JOHN MORGAN's forces, renders it safe and expedient to further reduce the force under your command.

It is therefore ordered that all the ordinary militia forces now assembled at Camp Chase in obedience to my proclamation of the 12th instant, be at once discharged from further service, thus retaining only the volunteer militia forces.

The commanders of the companies hereby discharged will apply to Quartermaster-General WRIGHT for transportation for their respective commands.

You will furnish each command with such quantity of cooked rations as will be sufficient to subsist them comfortably till they can reach their respective homes.

You will deliver to the commanding officer of each company duplicate blank pay-rolls, with instructions that they make up the same at the earliest practicable moment, and when thus made up, that they be forwarded to Adjt. Gen. HILL.

I cannot permit the forces now discharged to leave without first tendering to them in behalf of the people of the State my profound thanks for the prompt and cheerful manner in which they responded to the call made upon them, and also for their orderly and soldierly conduct when in camp.

It is true that the enemy did not see proper to visit the Capital of our State, but it is believed that the presence of so large a force as that which assembled at Camp Chase prevented this visit. Hence, we are justified in believing this assemblage preserved the archives of our State, and the money in the vaults of the treasury. The gallant men now discharged, then, should not for a moment be made to believe that they have not rendered efficient aid to the State they love so well.

You will read this order to all the militia forces now under your command.

DAVID TOD,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A CONGRATULATORY ORDER FROM GEN. HARTSUFF.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
LEXINGTON, Ky., July 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12.—The General commanding the corps hereby extends his thanks to the two hundred officers and soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Michigan regiment, under Col. O. H. MOORE, who so successfully resisted, by their gallantry and heroic bravery, the attack of a vastly superior force of the enemy, under the rebel Gen. JOHN MORGAN, at Tebb's Bend, on Green River, on the 4th of July, 1863, in which they killed one-fourth as many of the enemy as their own little band amounted to, and wounded a number equal to their own.

The General also desires to commend in the warmest terms the officers and soldiers of the Twentieth Kentucky regiment, Lieut.-Col. C. S. HANSON, who at Lebanon, Ky., for more than six hours sustained a most unequal contest with the same force, only yielding when entirely surrounded, and the town was being burned over their heads, further resistance being impossible.

By Command of Maj.-Gen. HARTSUFF.
(Official.)
GEO. B. DRAKE, Acting Adjutant-General.

INCIDENTS.

From the Dayton (Ohio) Journal.

Old JOE ROSS, of Montgomery, Hamilton County, had all his horses taken by MORGAN. JOE is a Butternut. It is said he swore so hard that the atmosphere was blue around his locality.

The Cincinnati papers have postponed the capture of MORGAN for another twenty-four hours—a vexatious delay which compels us to disappoint our readers.

We learn that there was a company of Vallandigbammers under arms at Hamilton to resist MORGAN. They called their rendezvous "Camp Vallandigham."

We are informed that a lady who resides near Branch Hill killed one of MORGAN's freebooters. He was robbing her house, and she shot him. Spirited woman. We also learn that the only Union member of the well-known BUCKINGHAM family, of Hamilton County, killed one of the same gang.

JOE COOPER's *Stockbridge Chief* was not captured by MORGAN. It was a colt of Stockbridge, belonging to Mr. STEVENS, valued at $1,000. They took six horses from STEVENS, and his neighbors do not fret their gizzards about it, for good reasons. STEVENS, it is said, holds the "niggers" in MORGAN's train responsible, not MORGAN himself. This is about the meanest development of Copperheadism yet heard of in Ohio.

Col. JOHN H. BRANCH, of Branch Hill, on the Little Miami Railroad, was Sergeant-at-arms of the Ohio Senate in 1859-60. He has been classed among the ultra Copperheads of Ohio. The other day when JOHN MORGAN's men passed his farm they appropriated one of the Colonel's fine horses. He seized his gun and shot at his quondam friends. They fired in return, but nobody was hurt. It is said that Col. BRANCH now repudiates all association with Copperheads.

The only newspaper reporter who can inform an anxious public where MORGAN is, and whither he is heading, is a prisoner in MORGAN's hands. He is not, consequently, in a condition to communicate with the Associated Press.

From the Louisville Democrat.

The following incident occurred at Salem, Ind., during the recent raid of JOHN MORGAN. Some of his men proceeded out west of the town to burn the bridges and water-tank on the railroad. On the way out they captured a couple of persons, living in the country, one of whom was a Quaker. The Quaker strongly objected to being made a prisoner. Secesh wanted to know if he was not strongly opposed to the South. "Thee is right," said Quaker, "I am." "Well, did you vote for LINCOLN?" "Thee is right; I did vote for ABRAHAM."

"Well, what are you?"

"Thee may naturally suppose that I am a Union man. Cannot thee let me go to my home?"

"Yes, yes; go and take care of the old woman," said Secesh.

The other prisoner was taken along with them, but not relishing the summary manner in which the Quaker was disposed of, said: "What do you let him go for? He is a black Abolitionist. Now, look here—I voted for BRECKINRIDGE, and have always been opposed to this war, I am opposed to fighting the South, decidedly."

"You are," said Secesh; "you are what they call around here a Copperhead, ain't you?"

"Yes, yes," said the Butternut, insinuatingly, "that's what all my neighbors call me, and they know I ain't with them."

"Come here, DAVE!" hallooed Secesh. "There's a Butternut. Just come and look at him. Look here, old man, where do you live? We want what horses you have got to spare, and if you have got any greenbacks, just shell 'em out,"—and they took all he had.

L. S. H.

Important Order Regarding the Invalid Corps.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 9, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 212.—I. The Invalid Corps will be organized in companies of two classes or battalions.

II. Those men enlisted in, or transferred to, the Invalid Corps, who are most efficient, and able-bodied, capable of using the musket, performing guard duty, making light marches, &c., &c., will be assigned to companies of the first battalion. Those of a minor degree of physical efficiency, or who possess special qualifications as cooks, nurses or clerks, and whose services are required in hospitals, will be assigned to companies of the second battalion.

III. Companies of the first battalion will be employed mainly as provost guards, and guards in cities, &c. They will be armed with muskets, and will not be liable to active campaigns with the field armies.

IV. Companies of the second battalion will be armed with side arms only, and will be employed in hospitals as cooks, nurses, clerks, orderlies, &c., and as guards to hospitals or other public buildings.

V. The rolls of men for the Invalid Corps required by General Orders Nos. 105 and 173, current series, from this department, will state in each case the nature of the disability, and the battalion for which the man is qualified.

VI. In all general hospitals and convalescent camps these rolls will be prepared and sent direct to the Provost-Marshal General, immediately after each regular muster. Convalescents will be required to perform such hospital or military duty as they are capable of, until such time as the medical officer in charge can decide, finally, whether they are fit for duty with their regiments, for transfer to the first or second battalion of the Invalid Corps, or proper subjects for discharge on surgeon's certificate.

VII. The physical examination of men for the Invalid Corps must be made by the surgeon in charge, before they are reported to the Provost-Marshal General.

VIII. Officers of the Invalid Corps on duty in hospitals will be subordinate to the Surgeon in charge, and shall aid him in the performance of his administrative and executive duties, under the following and such other regulations as may hereafter be established:

1. The senior officer of the Invalid Corps on duty in a hospital shall have, under the direction of the Surgeon in charge, the immediate supervision of all matters connected with the police and discipline of the hospital.
2. He will have the clothing, arms, equipments, and descriptive rolls of patients carefully preserved, and will note on the descriptive rolls all payments made, or clothing issued while in hospital.
3. When a soldier is received into the hospital without his descriptive list, he will immediately report the fact to the soldier's Company Commander, who is hereby required to furnish, without delay, the descriptive roll and accounts of pay and clothing.
4. He will supervise the preparation of muster and pay rolls, descriptive rolls, and clothing accounts; of final statements of pay and clothing, and of the inventories and reports required by General Regulations concerning soldiers who die absent from their companies.
5. He will keep a record of deaths and interments, and will see that the dead are properly buried, and that each grave is designated by a registered headboard. In the absence of a Chaplain, he will keep the Chaplain's register.
6. He will conduct all correspondence in relation to the descriptive rolls, clothing, arms, equipments, and personal effects of soldiers.
7. He should reside within the hospital precincts, and shall visit every part of it daily.

IX. In executing the provisions of General Orders No. 105, from this Department, in regard to the selection of men for the Invalid Corps, Medical Inspectors, Surgeons in charge of Hospitals, Camps, Regiments, or of Boards of Enrollment, Military Commanders, and all others required to make the physical examination of men for the Invalid Corps, will be governed in their decisions by the following list of qualifications and disqualifications for admission into this Corps:

Physical infirmities that incapacitate Enlisted Men for Field Service, but do not disqualify them for service in the Invalid Corps.

1. Epilepsy, if the seizures do not occur more frequently than once a month, and have not impaired the mental faculties.
2. Paralysis, if confined to one upper extremity.
3. Hypertrophy of the heart, unaccompanied with valvular lesion. Confirmed nervous debility or excitability of the heart, with palpitation, great frequency of the pulse, and loss of strength.
4. Impeded respiration following injuries of the chest, pneumonia, or pleurisy. Incipient consumption.
5. Chronic dyspepsia or chronic diarrhœa, which has long resisted treatment. Simple enlargement of the liver or spleen, with tender or tumid abdomen.
6. Chronic disorders of the kidneys or bladder, without manifest organic disease, and which have not yielded to treatment. Incontinence of urine; mere frequency of micturition does not exempt.
7. Decided feebleness of constitution, whether natural or acquired. Soldiers over fifty, and under eighteen years of age, are proper subjects for the Invalid Corps.
8. Chronic rheumatism, if manifested by positive change of structure, wasting or contraction of the muscles of the affected limb, or puffness or distortion of the joints.
9. Pain, if accompanied with manifest derangement of the general health, wasting of a limb, or other positive sign of disease.
10. Loss of sight of right eye; partial loss of sight of both eyes, or permanent diseases of either eye, affecting the integrity or use of the other eye, vision being impaired to such a degree as clearly to incapacitate for field service. Loss of sight of left eye, or incurable diseases or imperfections of that eye, not affecting the use of the right eye, nor requiring medical treatment, do not disqualify for field service.
11. Myopia, if very decided or depending upon structural change of the eye. Hemeralopia, if confirmed.
12. Purulent otorrhœa; partial deafness, if in a degree sufficient to prevent hearing words of command as usually given.
13. Stammering, unless excessive and confirmed.
14. Chronic aphonia, which has long resisted treatment, the voice remaining too feeble to give an order or an alarm, but yet sufficiently distinct for intelligible conversation.
15. Incurable deformities of either jaw, sufficient to impede but not to prevent mastication or deglutition. Loss of a sufficient number of teeth to prevent proper mastication of food.
16. Torticollis, if of long standing and well marked.
17. Hernia; abdomen grossly protuberant; excessive obesity.
18. Internal hemorrhoids. Fistula in ano, if extensive or complicated, with visceral disease. Prolapsus ani.
19. Stricture of the urethra.
20. Loss or complete atrophy of both testicles from any cause; permanent retraction of one or both testicles within the inguinal canal.
21. Varicocele and cirsocele, if excessive, or painful; simple sarcocele, if not excessive nor painful.
22. Loss of an arm, forearm, hand, thigh, leg or foot.
23. Wounds or injuries of the head, neck, chest, abdomen or back, that have impaired the health, strength or efficiency of the soldier.
24. Wounds, fractures, injuries, tumors, atrophy of a limb or chronic diseases of the joints or bones that would impede marching, or prevent continuous muscular exertion.
25. Anchylosis of the shoulder, elbow, wrist, knee or ankle joint.
26. Irreducible dislocation of the shoulder, elbow, wrist or ankle joint, in which the bones have accommodated themselves to their new relations.
27. Muscular or cutaneous contractions from wounds or burns, in a degree sufficient to prevent useful motion of a limb.
28. Total loss of a thumb, loss of ungual phalanx of right thumb; permanent contraction or extension of either thumb.
29. Total loss of any two fingers of the same hand.
30. Total loss of index finger of right hand; loss of second and third phalanges of index finger of right hand, if the stump is tender or the motion of the first phalanx is impaired. Loss of the third phalanx does not incapacitate for field service.
31. Loss of the second and third phalanges of all the fingers of either hand.
32. Permanent extension or permanent contraction of any finger, except the little finger; all the fingers adherent or united.
33. Total loss of either great toe; loss of any three toes on the same foot; all the toes joined together.
34. Deformities of the toes, if sufficient to prevent marching.
35. Large, flat, ill-shaped feet, that do not come within the designation of *talipes valgus*, but are sufficiently malformed to prevent marching.
36. Varicose veins of inferior extremities, if large and numerous, having clusters of knots, and accompanied with chronic swellings.
37. Extensive, deep and adherent cicatrices of lower extremities.

X. Soldiers having nervous debility or excitability of the heart, impeded respiration from curable causes, chronic dyspepsia, chronic diarrhœa, chronic disorders of the kidneys or bladder, incontinence of urine, aphonia, hemeralopia, or other disease or infirmity not incurable, are not to be recommended for the Invalid Corps until they have been under medical treatment or observation a sufficient length of time to make it extremely probable, if not certain, that they will not be fit for active field service during any considerable portion of their period of enlistment.

XI. Soldiers who have lost an arm, forearm, hand, thigh, leg, or foot, may be discharged from the army on Surgeon's certificate, if they so elect.

XII. None of the foregoing disabilities disqualify officers for service in the Invalid Corps, but some of them may be so aggravated or complicated as to unfit for any service. All such cases should be discharged.

XIII. In all cases where the physical infirmities of officers or enlisted men come within the provisions of the above list, they will be recommended for transfer to, or enlistment in, the Invalid Corps; but no one will be admitted into this Corps whose previous record does not show that he is meritorious and deserving, and that he has complied with the provisions of General Orders No. 105, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, 1863, authorizing an Invalid Corps.

Physical infirmities that disqualify enlisted men for service in the Invalid Corps.

1. Manifest imbecility or insanity.
2. Epilepsy, if the seizures occur more frequently than once a month, and have obviously impaired the mental faculties.
3. Paralysis or chorea.
4. Organic diseases of the brain or spinal chord; of the heart or lungs; of the stomach or intestines; of the liver or spleen; of the [illegible] or bladder, so extensive and long continued as to have seriously impaired the general health, or so well marked as to leave no reasonable doubt of the man's incapacity for service in the Invalid Corps.
5. Confirmed consumption, cancer, aneurism of important arteries.
6. Inveterate and extensive disease of the skin.
7. Scrofula, or constitutional syphilis, which has resisted treatment and seriously impaired the general health.
8. Habitual or confirmed intemperance, or solitary vice, sufficient in degree to have materially enfeebled the constitution.
9. Great injuries or diseases of the skull, occasioning impairment of the intellectual faculties, epilepsy, or other serious nervous or spasmodic symptoms.
10. Total loss of sight, partial loss of sight of both eyes, and permanent diseases of either eye affecting the integrity and use of the other eye, vision being so greatly impaired as to leave no reasonable doubt of the man's incapacity for service in the Invalid Corps.
11. Loss of nose, or deformity of nose, if sufficient seriously to obstruct respiration; ozæna, if dependent upon caries.
12. Deafness.
13. Dumbness, permanent loss of voice.
14. Total loss of tongue, partial loss, and hypertrophy or atrophy of tongue, if sufficient to make the speech unintelligible and prevent mastication or deglutition.
15. Incurable deformities of either jaw, whether congenital or produced by accident, which would prevent mastication or greatly injure the speech.
16. Tumors of the neck, impeding respiration or deglutition; fistula or larynx or trachea.
17. Deformity of the chest, sufficient to impede respiration or to prevent the carrying of arms and military equipments; caries of the ribs.
18. Artificial anus; severe stricture of the rectum.
19. Total loss, or nearly total loss of penis; epispadia or hypospadia at the middle or nearer the root of the penis; stone in the bladder.
20. Incurable permanent organic stricture of the urethra, in which the urine is passed drop by drop, or which is complicated by disease of the bladder; urinary fistula.
21. Confirmed or malignant sarcocele; hydrocele, if complicated with organic disease of the testis.
22. Excessive anterior or posterior curvature of the spine; caries of the spine; lumbar abscess.
23. Anchylosis of the hip joint.
24. Irreducible dislocation of hip or knee joint.
25. Large chronic ulcers of lower extremities.

XIV. In all cases where the physical infirmities of an officer or enlisted man come within the provisions of this list, or where his previous record shows that he is not entitled to be received into the Invalid Corps, he will, if in service, be discharged; and if an applicant to reënter, his application will be disapproved.

XV. All order or parts of orders, inconsistent with the foregoing, are revoked.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant-Adjt.-Gen.

The Rebel Threats of Retaliation.

TOUCHING LETTER FROM CAPT. SAWYER.

From the Philadelphia Press, July 23.

Capt. HENRY WASHINGTON SAWYER is one of the two who were selected by the rebel Government by lot on the 6th of July, to be executed in retaliation for the two rebel officers executed by Gen. BURNSIDE for recruiting for the rebel service in his military department. When this fact became known to Capt. SAWYER's friends in Philadelphia, they induced our respected townsman, Capt. WILMON WHILLDIN, long associated with the steamboat interest in this city, to visit Washington to ascertain the policy of the Government in regard to the inhuman threat of JEFFERSON DAVIS. He was kindly received by the President and the Secretary of War, and carried back to Philadelphia, from them, the assurance that the Government will adopt such a course as would possibly prevent the execution of Capts. SAWYER and FLINN, and at all events punish it fearlessly and promptly. When Capt. WHILLDIN reached this city, the wife of Capt. SAWYER received a letter from him, in which he stated that the rebel Government would permit her and their children to visit him before his execution. In company with Mrs. SAWYER, he immediately started for Washington, and having received the authority of our Government, went to Fortress Monroe, where they are now waiting a flag of truce to go to Richmond. We have been permitted to take a copy of Capt. SAWYER's letter to his wife, which we subjoin. It requires no compliment at our hands. It is the letter of a brave and patriotic man, and will be read with pleasure and pride by all loyal citizens:

PROVOST-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Va., July 6, 1863.

MY DEAR WIFE: I am under the necessity of informing you that my prospect looks very dark.

This morning all the Captains now prisoners at the Libby military prison drew lots for two to be executed. It fell to my lot. Myself and Capt. FLIN, of the Fifty-first Indiana infantry, will be executed for two Captains executed by Gen. BURNSIDE.

The Provost-General, J. H. WINDER, assures me that the Secretary of War of the Southern Confederacy will permit yourself and my children to visit me before I am executed. You will be permitted to bring an attendance. Capt. WHILLDIN, or uncle W. W. WARE, or DAN, had better come with you. My situation is hard to be borne, and I cannot think of dying without seeing you and the children. You will be allowed to return without molestation to your home. I am resigned to whatever is in store for me, with the consolation that I die without having committed any crime. I have no trial, no jury, nor am I charged with any crime, but it fell to my lot. You will proceed to Washington. My Government will give you transportation to Fortress Monroe, and you will get here by flag of truce, and return the same way. * * *

It will be necessary for you to preserve this letter, to bring evidence at Washington of my condition. My pay is due me from the 1st of March, which you are entitled to. * * * *

My dear wife, the fortune of war has put me in this position. If I must die a sacrifice to my country, with God's will I must submit; only let me see you once more, and I will die becoming a man and an officer, but for God's sake do not disappoint me. Write to me as soon as you get this, and go to Capt. WHILLDIN; he will advise you what to do. I have done nothing to deserve this penalty. But you must submit to your fate. It will be no disgrace to yourself, you or the children; but you may point with pride and say, "I give my husband;" my children will have the consolation to say, "I was made an orphan for my country." God will provide for you—never fear. Oh! it is hard to leave you thus. I wish the ball that passed through my head in the last battle would have done its work, but it was not to be so. My mind is somewhat influenced, for it has come so sudden on me. Write to me as soon as you get this; leave your letter open and I will get it. Direct my name and rank, by way of Fortress Monroe. Farewell! farewell! and hope it is all for the best. I remain yours until death.

H. W. SAWYER,
Captain First New-Jersey Cavalry.

The Late Col. Cowles.

From the New-Orleans Era, July 16.

Col. D. S. COWLES, of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New-York Volunteers, a brave and capable officer and a most excellent man, was killed while leading his men against the rebel works at Port Hudson, on the 27th of May. The following order was subsequently issued by Lieut.-Col. SMITH:

HEADQUARTERS 128TH N. Y. VOLUNTEERS,
BEFORE PORT HUDSON, LA., June 25, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 56.—I. The Lieutenant-Colonel commanding takes the earliest opportunity offered him to notice officially the decease of Col. DAVID S. COWLES, up to May 27, 1863, commander of this regiment, and to express the deep sense he entertains of the loss sustained by his death. To speak to the men who have been under the command of Col. COWLES for nearly twelve months, in admiration of his qualities as a man or soldier, is unnecessary.

Their universal and growing affection for him best evidences his constant care for the interests of his command, and their respect for and obedience to him are the most satisfactory testimony to his decision and wisdom as an officer, while the manner of his death and the heroism which illuminated the last hours of a life always noble, are final proof of his bravery and devotion to the sacred cause fighting for which he fell.

The memory of the illustrious dead, as the example of the living, should inspire soldiers with a new determination and a more lofty zeal. Let the officers and men of this regiment, while sadly recalling the virtues of the leader they loved so well, find in his death a motive for renewed diligence and daring, that his name may be perpetuated in their achievements and in their fame.

Let us mourn the loss of so gallant a commander, but in our sorrow remember that his blood has sealed anew our obligations to the Government he died to protect.

Any other death would have been unworthy of him.

II. Major J. P. FOSTER, Capt. ROBT. F. WILKINSON and Lieut. GEORGE T. WHITE are constituted a Committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the feelings of the officers of this regiment on this occasion.

III. The officers of this regiment will, as soon as practicable, assume and wear for thirty days, the usual badge of mourning in view of the death of Col. COWLES.

This order will be read in each company in this command at retreat to-day, and placed on their records.

By command of JAMES SMITH,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding 128th N. Y. Vol.

An Important Arrest.

JOHN LANCASTER, a youth about fifteen years of age, was yesterday arrested by Capt. JOHNSON, upon the charge of opening and destroying important Government telegraph dispatches. It appears that this boy was for some time employed as messenger in the American Telegraph Office, but of late he has been employed in carrying dispatches from and to the War Department. Some complaint was made to the Department about dispatches not reaching their proper destination. Capt. JOHNSON was immediately notified of the fact, and to ferret out the cause."

He kept strict vigilance over the boy, and he discovered that he used to open the dispatches and read them, and if there was any information in them that would likely be valuable to the rebels, he would, through other sources, transmit it South, and destroy the dispatches. When arrested, other evidence was obtained which clearly proved the above statement. He has a brother attached to Gen. LEE's Staff, while his father holds an important position under JEFF. DAVIS. He acknowledged that he used to send information South, through the medium of his brother, who used to run backward and forward. He was sent to the Old Capitol.—*Washington [illegible], July 22.*

THE REBELS DESPAIRING.—The Washington *Star* makes the following extract from a letter by a rebel prisoner, now in the Old Capitol, to his friend in the South:

"It is a humiliating fact that, out of the 700 Confederates captured with me, only 300 remain faithful to our Confederacy, the balance of them having taken the oath of allegiance to that detested Yankee Government. Oh! how I have urged upon those dishonored wretches to pause ere they engulphed themselves in inevitable ruin, but they answered me: 'The Confederacy cannot gain her independence; Vicksburgh has fallen, and why should I longer waste my life in a useless undertaking?' 'Tis true the prospect at the present looks dark for the South. The darkest hours always precede the dawn of light. God grant it may prove so with our [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 26, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We find in the Richmond papers of the 23d, three dispatches from BEAUREGARD, according to which our land forces under Gen. GILLMORE were repulsed in their second assault on Fort Wagner, on the 18th inst. The first dispatch, dated at Charleston, 18th, states that Fort Wagner had been bombarded furiously all day by the gunboats and land batteries. The second dispatch, dated the 19th, states that after a furious bombardment of eleven hours, the National forces assaulted the enemy's position "desperately and repeatedly," but were repulsed with great slaughter, the rebel loss being slight but including many valuable officers. The third dispatch, dated the 22d, states that we commenced shelling again on the 21st. The rebel loss on the 18th is put at 150 killed and wounded; ours at about 2,000, including prisoners, nearly 800 having been buried under a flag of truce. Col. PUTNAM, acting Brigadier, and Col. SHAW, commanding the Massachusetts negro regiment, were killed. It is well to receive these dispatches with all due allowance until we receive our own accounts. Meantime it will be remembered that the gunboat *Circassian* arrived at Fortress Monroe a day or two ago, from Charleston on the 19th, with the report that a general engagement was commencing as she left. This is one day after the assault is said by BEAUREGARD to have been made.

A special dispatch from Leavenworth, Kansas, informs us that on the 14th inst. a severe fight occurred at Elk Creek, fifty miles south of Fort Gibson, between the national forces under Gen. BLUNT, numbering 2,400 men, with twelve pieces of artillery, and the rebels under Gen. COOPER, numbering 5,000, resulting in the complete rout of the rebels. Gen. BLUNT marched fifty miles in twenty-four hours, and attacked COOPER immediately. Two rebel guns were dismounted and captured, and the enemy briskly fled, pursued by our forces.

A dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac states that the rebels were in force on Thursday near Front Royal, and that their cavalry were driven from Manassas Gap about sunset. It was the impression yesterday that the rebels intended to cross the Blue Ridge at Chester or Thornton's Gap, and it is intimated that they will encounter serious opposition at the former. It is added that the Army of the Potomac is full of high expectations.

A tried Union man, who reached Chambersburgh on Friday from Bunker Hill, states that LEE and staff were at Strasburgh on Thursday. LONGSTREET's corps was at Strasburgh, and the advance of the rebel column had reached Mount Jackson on Wednesday.

Admiral PORTER has officially informed the Navy Department of the result of the expedition recently sent by him through the navigable waters of the Red River country. The enemy appear to have been taken completely by surprise. Two fine steamers laden with stores were captured, and two others were burned by the rebels to prevent their falling into our hands. Large quantities of ammunition were also captured. At Harrisonburgh, on the Red River, a very strong fort was found, on a considerable elevation, which could not be reduced by wooden gunboats, which alone composed the expedition.

The last heard of MORGAN at Cincinnati was that he was eight miles from Steubenville, moving in a northerly direction.

Major-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN and Brig-Gen. SHEPLEY were among the passengers by the *Columbia*, which arrived from New-Orleans yesterday. The news is but one day later, and is of no importance.

Two prize steamers arrived at Philadelphia on Friday, the *Kate Dale*, captured by the gunboat *R. R. Cuyler* off Tortugas, and the *Lizzie*, captured by the *Santiago de Cuba* off Abaco.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamships *City of New-York* at this port, and *Scotia* off Cape Race, we receive advices from Europe one week later—to the 19th inst. A report had reached England by the Barbados steamer that the California steamship *Moses Taylor* has been captured by the *Alabama*, which thus secured a million dollars in gold. The large amount of treasure given in this statement inclines us to doubt the whole story. No such amount has been shipped for New-York for several months. Our London files by the *City of New-York* bring us the proceedings of the British House of Commons on the 13th, the occasion when the debate on Mr. ROEBUCK's motion for the recognition of the South was to have been continued. The news expected by that gentleman from America not having arrived, he concluded to withdraw his motion, and after some desultory debate the matter was dropped. In the course of the debate Mr. LINDSAY took occasion to give his promised version of the interview of himself and Mr. ROEBUCK with the French Emperor. Another call was made on the 14th, in the House of Lords, for information regarding the case of the *Margaret and Jessie*, fired into on the Bermuda coast by the gunboat *Rhode Island*, but Earl RUSSELL had no further information to give. The news of the battles of Gettysburgh had been received, and caused considerable sensation. There was much anxiety for the details. The English journals generally accord praise to the Union troops. The London *Times*, however, cannot see the ground for Mr. LINCOLN's hopeful anticipations, and says the principal struggle is to come at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson! The Russian reply to the propositions of England, France and Austria, on the Polish question, had been received, but was not made public. It was believed to assent to the six points, but to propose an amnesty instead of an armistice. The Liverpool cotton market was firm. Breadstuffs and provisions were steady. Consuls, 93@93¼.

GENERAL NEWS.

The bark *Amazonia*, of Boston, which was destroyed by the rebel pirates, was valued at $28,000. There were war risks on the vessel to the amount of about three-quarters of her value. One quarter was owned by Capt. D. F. MAYO, a quarter by Mr. JAMES MERRILL, of Newburyport, and a portion by Mr. E. H. RYDER, of Boston, and the remainder by other parties. The largest war risk on the vessel was effected at the Columbian office, New-York. Capt. LOVELAND was master at the time of capture. One item of her cargo was 60,000 gallons of kerosene oil.

In the Prize Court at Philadelphia, on Friday, the steamer *Calypso* was condemned and ordered to be sold.

Flour was heavy and drooping on Saturday. Prime lots of Wheat were salable and buoyant. Corn was brisker and dearer. Cotton was in demand and was steady. A moderate business was transacted in Sugars, Fish and Provisions. Hay, Tobacco, Tallow and Whisky were freely purchased. Hops, Seeds and Wool were quiet. Freights were dull and heavy, with 618 vessels of all classes in port.

The Prospects of the Rebellion.

The fortunes of the Confederacy look cheerless indeed. Their hopes in the East are confounded by the repulse of LEE, and the best their main army can look for is a safe retreat to Richmond. The whole of the Southwest has been wrested from them, and in no event can they ever reclaim the vast empire of the Mississippi Valley. If with their entire force there in the field, and planted in the most formidable defensive positions that the country affords, they have shown themselves unable to stand their ground, or to hold those positions, how can they hope, with shattered armies, ever to assume the offensive and regain what they have lost? If such armies as those which fought at Shiloh, Murfreesboro and Edwards' Station, have been completely overthrown—if such strongholds as those at Donelson, Columbus, Vicksburgh, Tullahoma and New-Orleans, have been torn from them, where shall they find armies to be victorious over the victors? where shall they build strongholds that shall stand against their besiegers? If LEE, with the great army of the Confederacy intact and at its full strength, was discomfited and driven back by the Army of the Potomac when it was weaker in numbers than it had been for months before, how can he hope to succeed after he has lost a third of his army and has no means of repairing his losses? Failing in the offensive at the East—failing on the defensive at the West—with not a single untried resource to fall back upon—how can the rebels look forward to anything but the ultimate demolition of their short-lived though gigantic power?

The great strength of the North is still at its height. The Army of the Potomac a hundred thousand strong, the Army of Tennessee sixty thousand strong, the Army of the Mississippi seventy-five thousand strong, are all at the very climax of their power and soldierly capacity. Each of them is ready to give battle to-day; but, from each of them, the wrecks of the defeated armies of the foe are sullenly retreating. Our minor armies, such as those of BANKS, GILLMORE, BLUNT and FOSTER, have all as bright hopes and as noble a record as the splendid hosts of MEADE, GRANT and ROSECRANS. They are doing up with success the lesser labors of the rebellion, and pushing our conquests to the furthest limit of the enemy's domain. Our naval vessels are pushing their way into one river after another; our Monitors are showing their strengh in the harbor of Charleston, while our blockading fleet never for a moment relaxes the watch and ward that it keeps over the whole line of the Southern coast.

The contrast between the great and still growing power of the Union, and the failing and ever-decreasing power of the rebels, is more noticeable now than ever, and must be clearly felt and seen even by the rebels themselves.

We do not deny that we may have spasmodic exhibitions and startling exhibitions of the vitality still left to the rebellion. The tiger spirit of it is not yet subdued, and the body of it is not yet wholly paralyzed. It is possible that there are still a quarter of a million of men who wear the Confederate uniform; and broken up and defeated though their forces be, they may, by another effort at concentration of strength, and by still greater audacity, accomplish things which the public do not now anticipate.

But no temporary success of LEE—and this is the only one of their Generals who in any event has even the ghost of a chance of success—could recover for them what they have lost—could give them back the Mississippi River or the Mississippi Valley, or could rehabilitate the Confederacy in anything like its original shape. The Empire which the South proposed to establish is already annihilated; and though LEE were to hold Richmond against the Army of the Potomac till doomsday, it would not bring back the Southern Confederacy in the form in which it loomed up before the world a year ago.

Our duty, however, remains the same as ever. It is to prosecute the war until all the armed foes of the Republic are driven from every field—until LEE's army lays down the weapons of rebellion—until JOHNSTON, now retreating, shall surrender—until BRAGG shall not only be forced over the mountains, but into submission—until our flag shall float, as erst it floated, the symbol of undisputed supremacy over the whole land.

THE NEXT FIELD FOR GEN. BANKS.—Our Port Hudson correspondent mentioned in his letter on the capture of that post, that no sooner had Port Hudson fallen, than Gen. BANKS, without losing an hour, put his forces in motion, and that the "smoke of the last gun saluting our flag had scarcely rolled away, before troops were seen marching down the rocky defiles and swarming upon the decks of the transports, to be conveyed to other fields of action."

We suppose that the posts which Gen. BANKS will find it necessary to maintain in Louisiana will be Young's Point on the right bank of the Mississippi, (which is in his and not in GRANT's Department,) Port Hudson on the left bank, Alexandria or Shreveport on the Red River, Franklin on the Teche, and Fort Sabine at the mouth of the Sabine River, beside, of course, New-Orleans. All of these points, except Shreveport, have been in our hands within a year past, but the rebels captured from us Sabine Pass and Franklin, and we evacuated and the rebels occupied Alexandria. The three latter points, which are now occupied by considerable bodies of rebels under MAGRUDER and TAYLOR, will have to be retaken, and we may expect there some brisk fighting.

The possession of the positions we have named will give Gen. BANKS perfect military control of the entire State of Louisiana, and will bring him to the verge of Texas, where we suppose his next field of operations will be.

Our Friends Over the Water.

The rebel invasion of Pennsylvania and their anticipated capture of Washington, emboldened their friends in Europe to throw off the mask, and now, or lately, not amicable intervention merely is spoken of, or hinted at, but open recognition—if not more even than this.

Messrs. ROEBUCK and LINDSAY have rendered us very material service, without intending it. Were it not for the amateur mission of these gentlemen to Fontainebleau, and the motion of the former in the House of Commons in behalf of the South, we should still be very much in the dark touching the purposes of NAPOLEON and PALMERSTON. The secesh agents, however, forced these wily intriguers to avow their duplicity; and if, after being forewarned, we do not forearm to thwart them, the old adage, *Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat*, will become applicable to us.

The latest and ablest English writer on national relations, "Historicus," has demonstrated that international law forbids the recognition of a people in rebellion against their legitimate government till that government has itself virtually acknowledged their independence by ceasing to attempt their subjugation. But this doctrine has been disregarded. No sooner did the report of the late rebel invasion reach the British Premier and the Emperor than it was announced as their purpose to recognize the Southern Confederacy, should LEE's enterprise prove successful. It was hoped that the Capital of the Union would fall a prey to the rebel General, and it was concluded to make that a pretext for proclaiming the nationality of the so-called Confederacy. Though aware that the supremacy of France in Mexico depended on the dissolution of our Union, and that the interests of the British aristocracy required its disruption, we hardly expected so great precipitancy on the part of those professing to be neutral and friendly. Whatever their inclinations or intentions may have been, it was thought that they would not be so indiscreet as to betray them till they had some better basis to rest on than an inroad which was prompted by despair. But the rumor that the tide of war had turned, that the rebels had assumed the offensive and transferred the struggle to Northern soil, and that the fate of the Union was sealed, was so acceptable, that neither the astute sovereign of the French nor the veteran Prime Minister of England, could resist its influence, and maintain his equanimity. NAPOLEON, however, though more outspoken than PALMERSTON, had evidently no disposition to take the lead in the matter. He told ROEBUCK that having made one unsuccessful attempt to induce the British Government to interfere in America, he did not wish to run the risk of a second failure, but that if that Government thought the time was come for recognizing the independence of the Confederate States, and would recognize them, France would do likewise—nay, such an interest did His Majesty manifest in this question, that he even promised the Englishmen to instruct Baron GROS to "*sound*" the British Premier on the subject. But the agency of the French Ambassador was not needed to elicit Lord PALMERSTON's opinion. When the debate on ROEBUCK's motion was about to be resumed in the House of Commons, the first Minister of the Crown requested that gentleman to consent to a postponement of the discussion, because it would not be proper, under existing circumstances, "to bind the Government to pledge themselves as to future action." This language, though meant to be ambiguous, is quite intelligible. But now we learn by an arrival from Europe yesterday, that ROEBUCK has withdrawn his motion for the recognition of the Confederacy, under a strong pressure from the Government; and the member for Sheffield has been given by Lord PALMERSTON to understand that if any diplomatic negotiations are to be entered upon with the Emperor of the French, they must be managed by Her Majesty's Ministers, and not by amateurs.

The sudden dissipation of the cloud which lowered over the Union, and the series of disasters recently experienced by the rebels on every side, may again temporarily postpone recognition; but that it was lately projected, is unquestionable. Nay, much more than recognition; for of what benefit could mere recognition be to the South? It would not secure Southern independence, nor procure for English and French manufacturers a single thread of cotton, the great object of desire to both. Admitting the Confederacy into the family of nations, and establishing French and English ambassadors at Richmond, could not accomplish their purpose. They must endeavor to break up the blockade, and to attempt this would be war against the North.

But neither now nor in the future can we place any reliance on the good faith and friendship of those jealous and formidable Powers; and the only method of keeping them at bay is by such a demonstration of our strength as to show them the futility of all their schemes.

FUTURE REBEL LINES.—Now that the Southwestern rebel army under JOHNSTON—what there is left of it and him—have retreated from the capital of Mississippi and the line of Pearl River, it is generally supposed that their next position will be at Meridian, Miss., at the junction of the Mobile and Ohio and Mississippi Central Railroads, and their next defensive line the Tombigbee River, in Alabama. To make a stand here is the best thing they can do under the circumstances. But even this line they cannot hold for any length of time. When we secure Mobile, which will soon be done, the line of the Tombigbee becomes untenable for the rebels, since it can be taken in flank and rear by the Black Warrior and Alabama Rivers. Shut off in turn from both of these latter rivers, the enemy's next line is the Coosa, with Montgomery, the old rebel capital, as their advance position, and their base at Macon, Ga. It may be considered doubtful whether any part of JOHNSTON's army will be able to hold together through such a series of retreats as this.

Our Victory at Gettysburgh.

A gentleman who saw and conversed with many soldiers of the rebel army which lately entered Pennsylvania, informs us that, on its advance march, every man in it was possessed of the most positive conviction that they would capture Washington; that they would again defeat the Army of the Potomac; that they would overthrow the Government, and establish their supremacy in the National Capital. Not a shadow of a doubt crossed their minds that they would do this, and citizens of Pennsylvania who suggested doubts were sneered at by the rebels as excellent fools. They were very exultant over their prospects, and very defiant in their bearing.

The disappointment which overtook them on the Fourth of July was dreadful, and their despondency of spirit and chagrin was in proportion to their previous elation. To be balked of their prize when they were almost within sight of it, and when it seemed to be within easy grasp, was more than they could endure. But they had to endure it in the best way they could, and it was with dismal souls that they turned their faces away from the fat pastures of Pennsylvania to the desolate fields of Virginia, from the portals of Washington to the earthworks of Richmond.

Another point which our intelligent informant puts clearly and positively is, that LEE's army was *stronger in numbers* than the Army of the Potomac, even when the latter was massed on the third day. He is certain that by count they had not less than eighty thousand infantry, with ten or fifteen thousand cavalry and mounted men, and one hundred and sixty pieces of effective artillery. LEE and JEFF. DAVIS had determined to make this campaign a decisive one, and for that purpose had massed what was considered an overpowering force—gathering their regiments from all quarters for that purpose. Gen. MEADE himself stated in one of his dispatches from Gettysburgh that he had fought superior numbers of the enemy, but some folks were inclined to doubt the literal accuracy of this. We feel convinced, from what we have learned, that it is undeniably accurate.

Taken for all in all, the battle of Gettysburgh was not only the greatest action of the war—was not only the greatest victory our arms have achieved—but was the most disastrous and disheartening defeat for the rebels.

The generalship of Gen. MEADE on the occasion merits the repute of being called great. His manœuvres were rapid, sagacious and effective, and his knowledge of his army, considering the fact that he had only been two days in command of it when the battle began, was marvelous. As an evidence of the latter fact, it is stated that, during the progress of Friday's battle, one of our brigades found itself fighting, at successive hours, in four different corps, and each time at a different point of the compass. MEADE seemed to know every brigade and regiment, every foot of the ground, all the designs of the enemy, and the proper way to outwit them.

As the facts, incidents and manœuvres of this great battle become known, we think it will be admitted that the generalship displayed was of the highest order, and reflects the greatest honor upon the distinguished officer in command.

HEALTH OF OUR MISSISSIPPI ARMIES—A WORD OF CAUTION.—The extraordinary health enjoyed by our Northern troops along the unwholesome regions bordering on the lower Mississippi, is not only contradictory of what had been predicted by the rebels, but of what had been expected by the country generally. Neither at Memphis, at Vicksburgh, at Port Hudson, at New-Orleans or on the Teche, has any epidemic appeared, and the amount of febrile disease has been unexpectedly small. The troops in the army of Gen. BANKS, who are mostly from New-England, have carried on the land operations of the siege under the blazing sun of Southern Louisiana; and the troops of Gen. GRANT, most of whom were born and raised far north of the Ohio, have ceaselessly fought, and delved, and struggled, from the beginning of the year until now, in the low swampy country opposite Vicksburgh, and in the unwholesome regions round about Vicksburgh, and have not suffered much more than is usually suffered by armies in the field. Our reports this morning from the latter point say that the health of the army is "first-rate."

The first cause of this is, of course, the favor of Providence, but, after this, it is doubtless due in great measure to the good habits and intelligence of our men, to the care taken of them by their officers, to their excellent discipline, and to the efforts of the Medical Bureau and the Sanitary Commission.

We have an immense army now along that section of the Mississippi River below the Louisiana State line; and this month and next is the most perilous season for them. We observe no signs of danger yet, but we hope that the Government will see that every agency that has heretofore been used to maintain their good condition will be kept in active operation. The best quarters, the most wholesome food, the best doctors and an abundance of medicine, together with the most careful supervision, must be provided for these heroes of the Union, while during the hot weather they must not be subjected to fatiguing marches or destructive campaigns. We urge the greatest possible care at this season of our gallant and glorious armies on the Mississippi. Their works have certainly merited this reward

How Poland is to be Pacified.

Earl RUSSELL's propositions for the solution of the Polish difficulty are set forth in his dispatch of the 17th of June to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, which has been recently published. These propositions recommend the adoption of the six points as the bases of negotiation; a provisional suspension of hostilities on the part of the Czar, and a conference of the eight Powers which signed the Treaty of Vienna. If Russia would but assent to these preliminaries, the English Foreign Secretary thinks that the Polish question might be solved. We are of opinion, however, that his Lordship bears rather hard on Russia in this matter. Is it reasonable, for instance, to ask the Czar to grant a general amnesty, a national diet, and a national administration to a people while in open insurrection against his authority? Or is it reasonable to require him to proclaim a suspension of hostilities, while his enemies are waging war on him? How would England have felt had the French Emperor required her, during the Sepoy revolt, to pacify India by withdrawing thence her civil and military officials, and restoring to the Rajahs their old supremacy? Or how would she feel were he to urge her to allay the discontent of Ireland by repealing the act of union and giving back to the Green Island her legislative independence? There are more oppressive nations in the world than Russia, and the British Foreign Secretary should have been among the last to forget this. Had Earl RUSSELL asked these concessions from the Czar on condition that the Poles would lay down their arms, and return to their allegiance, the requisition would be less offensive. But his Lordship was not authorized by the insurgents to make any such offer, and if he had pressed them to compromise on any such ground, they would undoubtedly have refused. Deeply interested as this scion of the House of Bedford is in the case of Poland, and much consideration as he has given to it, he yet does not understand the object of the revolted Poles. While the English diplomat is absorbed with the treaty of 1815, and is seeking to eke out autonomy for the petty realm which the Congress of Vienna created, the Poles are struggling to reconstruct that great kingdom which was dismembered in 1772, and till they are utterly crushed, they will not abandon this object, or accept any terms that ALEXANDER can concede. Neither by the proclamation of an amnesty, nor by the promise of a Constitution, can he lure them back to allegiance, and his assent to the preliminary propositions of the British Minister can have no other effect than to demonstrate the anxiety of Russia to avoid a second war with the Western Powers.

But if no basis for a compromise really exists, what is the use of calling a conference of the States which signed the Treaty of Vienna? They cannot solve the Polish problem. The very constitution of the conference will disqualify them, for two of its members have shared in the spoils of Poland. They cannot satisfy the insurgents, for the limited nature of their powers will disqualify them. Should the Czar express his readiness to yield all that Earl RUSSELL demands, the assembled diplomats can indeed praise his Russian Majesty's condescension and pronounce their approval of the promised concessions. But what can they do more? They cannot inspire the Poles with confidence in Muscovite assurances, nor convince them that they ought to embrace the conditions offered, nor compel them to accept those conditions; and even though ALEXANDER should reject the six points, and decline to treat with rebels in arms, still the conference would hardly recommend Europe to involve herself in a war with Russia in order to force him to concede privileges to Poland which Poland does not ask.

The mere mention of a conference indicates, in fact, that there will be no fighting in behalf of the Poles. When a General wishes to avoid a battle, he calls a council of war, and when the Great Powers mean to procrastinate and do nothing, they convoke a Congress. The suggestion of a conference is also decidedly favorable to Russia, as she will have open and secret friends there, who will prevent all effective action to her prejudice; and, as the Baltic will be frozen over and impervious to ships long before that body will have concluded its labors, the Czar will be unassailable on his most vulnerable side till the next Summer, and will have time to settle the question by crushing the revolt.

THE GREAT RIOT AND THE GREAT REBELLION.—There are many points of analogy between the great riot and its prototype the great rebellion.

It was asserted that the great riot could never be put down. Of this opinion were the rioters, and it was also expressed by those in sympathy with them—just as the same opinion is expressed concerning the great rebellion by the rebels and their sympathizers.

During the great riot, the authorities were passionately urged not to adopt certain severe but essential measures against the rioters, lest the latter should thereby be irritated more and more; and every one is familiar with the same style of argument as applied to the rebels. Two City judges demanded that the military be withdrawn from one riotous district, as the presence of troops incited the mob to riot; and the same policy was urged two years ago as regards the South. Fortunately, our City military officials did not see the matter in this light, and consequently the mob was kept within bounds. One military commander wished to carry out toward the mob the soothing policy once in vogue with certain Generals toward the rebellion, and he fired blank cartridges at the rioters; but the blank cartridges did not soothe the rioters, and the fatal result of that policy is well known.

The riot meant anarchy, which is the real meaning of the rebellion. The riot began with plunder, as began the rebellion. Notwithstanding all remonstrances and arguments, the riot was finally squelched by a vigorous application of musketry, as the rebellion is being rapidly crushed by the same means.

GOV. SEYMOUR at first played the same part toward the great riot that President BUCHANAN played toward the great rebellion; and though we hope that both of them have seen the folly of their course, it came near precipitating us all into ruin, as the public well know. If the riot were again to break out, it is probable that Gov. SEYMOUR would himself be its victim, just as BUCHANAN came near being the victim of the rebels during their late invasion of Pennsylvania, notwithstanding that both of them had dealt so leniently with the respective outbreaks at their inception.

Admiral Dupont and the Squadron Off Charleston.

REPLY TO UNFOUNDED ATTACKS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The friends of Rear-Admiral DUPONT and of the officers under his command in the South Atlantic Squadron regret to see the article of the Baltimore *American*, of the 14th instant, relative to the attack on Charleston transferred to your fair and impartial journal.

That article is a continual series of statements false in fact, and reflecting injuriously on the reputation and conduct of those officers.

The friends of those gentlemen have neither cause nor disposition to take exception to any eulogy which any one may be inclined to bestow on the energy or activity of the present commander of that squadron; but they cannot permit a libel on their friends, disguised as a eulogy on another, to pass without exposure, when transferred to your widely circulated paper, however much they would have been disposed to pass them in silence, if confined to the obscure print which originated them.

It is also important that the people should not be perpetually misled by persons either ignorant of what they write about or maliciously bent on deceiving.

You will, therefore, confer a favor on the writer by inserting the following corrections. The article in question says:

> "Admiral DAHLGREN, on his arrival at Port Royal and relieving Admiral DUPONT, immediately ordered the Monitors to prepare for active service. The work being done on them, and in contemplation unnecessary, so far as efficiency was concerned, was ordered instantly to cease, and a shout of joy and gladness went up throughout the whole squadron. These fancy improvements could be put on after the war is over. Now the vessels were wanted for the purpose for which they were constructed. Improvements and modifications could be made when the vessels were out of commission, and when there was an abundance of men and mechanism to perform the work, and not when valuable time would be wasted in the face of the enemy. Glorious decision and honored be the man who made it!"

It so happens that the "glorious decision" so enthusiastically described, had been made by Admiral DUPONT on consultation with Gen. GILLMORE, and for the purpose of aiding and covering his operations on Folly Island before the change of command had been effected and before the arrival of Admiral DAHLGREN.

The work being done on the Monitors "unnecessary so far as efficiency is concerned," according to the *Scientific American*—these "fancy improvements" were alterations, ordered not by Admiral DUPONT, but on plans and instructions prepared by Chief Engineer STEIMER, General Inspector of Iron-clads, approved and ordered by Rear Admiral GREGORY, Superintendent of Iron-clads, on the 16th June, 1863. Did those gentlemen at such a time order work "not necessary so far as efficiency is concerned"—"fancy improvements?"

Modifications included the addition of a ring of iron, five inches thick by fifteen inches wide, around the bottom of the turret, to prevent its revolution being arrested by the indentation of the enemy's shot; and an addition of three inches in thickness to the pilot-houses. They were so material as to require, by calculation, six weeks of every three Monitors, or twelve weeks for the six Monitors; and to execute them, Admiral GREGORY sent forty workmen from New-York, with an inspector, to Port Royal.

The work was begun under the orders of Admiral DUPONT, but so arranged that it could be stopped at a few days' notice, in order that they might be used to cover and coöperate in Gen. GILLMORE's attack from Folly Island.

This work on the Monitors had actually been ordered to stop in time to coöperate with Gen. GILLMORE, when he should be ready to proceed, and needed their aid, before the arrival of Admiral DAHLGREN at Port Royal. He simply took a command prepared for his hand and in complete organization when he arrived. The article proceeds:

> "Instead of establishing himself in the chair of royalty on board the *Wabash* and receiving the homage of the courtiers, Admiral DAHLGREN raised his flag on the humble little transport *Mary Dinsmore*, which had been armed and equipped for the purpose, and on the 4th of July was preparing to move to join his iron-clad fleet in the harbor of North Edisto."

That frivolous falsehood will doubtless meet the contempt of Admiral DAHLGREN not less than every naval officer. None but paltry demagogues beneath the dignity of a naval officer would stoop to such affected humility. Every officer will make his flag-ship the vessel most suitable for the occasion, and in fact Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN did first raise his flag on the *Wabash*—the chair of royalty, as the silly author of the articles calls her—and if it was shifted to a smaller vessel it was because the shallow coast on which active operations were to be conducted made it advisable for Admiral DAHLGREN, as it had been previously for Admiral DUPONT on several occasions to make his headquarters on board a vessel which could approach the scene of action. The article is equally false in the following fancy sketch of the moral condition of the officers and men of the squadron:

> "The officers and crews of the Monitors rusting for service and disgusted and sick from delay, disappointment and inactivity, were in ecstacies at the prospect of having a chance to test these glorious little vessels on the walls of Sumter, and equally confident of success. They felt that they were relieved from the tyrannical restraints imposed upon them to shield incompetency, and that the day of proving their earnestness in the great work of national retribution was approaching."

Neither officers nor men were either disgusted or sick from delay, disappointment or inactivity. They were always glad of active service, and had been engaged in the most active and arduous service known in modern maritime operations, of every character, from blockading to battles, during the whole command of Admiral DUPONT, whose commencement was celebrated by the victory of Port Royal, whose continuance was illustrated by the capture of Fernandina, and of Forts Clinch and Marion, and by the participation of the squadron with the army in the action at Port Royal Ferry and the capture of Pulaski, followed by the destruction of the *Nashville*, about to become a second *Alabama*; forever memorable for the first great conflict between iron-clads and forts, at Charleston, and closed only ten days before the arrival of Admiral DAHLGREN, by the brilliant capture of the rebel iron-clad *Atlanta*, by two of the Monitors, and accompanied throughout by the effective occupation and blockade of the coasts, forts and inlets of three States, extending over a line of coast of four hundred miles, so perfect that hostile powers respected it, and the destitution of the enemy confessed its power. To which, history and the country will bear ample testimony, when malicious libelers, like the *American*—no matter by whom instigated—will have been forgotten.

If these men and officers felt they were relieved of the "tyrannical restraints imposed on them to shield incompetency," when Admiral DUPONT left them they took a strange way of showing it. No commander ever left a squadron he had commanded amid more striking, touching and universal demonstrations of sorrow, affection and confidence than those which decorated the departure of Admiral DUPONT. If his successor shall so leave them it will be the proudest day of his life.

Drafting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 25.

The draft in the Nineteenth Ward was finished this forenoon, completing the Third Congressional District. At the close of the drawing three cheers were given for the country, "right or wrong," with a will.

The draft for the city is now complete, with the exception of the First and Second Districts.

DEATH OF DR. CHILTON.—Dr. JAMES R. [illegible]ILTON died at Yonkers on Friday. His reputati[illegible] a chemist was second to none in the country.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S OPERATIONS

Highly Important Expedition to the Red River Region.

Capture of Two Fine Steamers Laden with Stores---Two Others Destroyed by the Rebels.

A Strong Fort Discovered at Harrisonburgh.

Seizure of Large Quantities of Ammunition Destined for Walker's Army.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 25.

The following was received at the Navy Department this morning:

FLAGSHIP BLACK HAWK,
OFF VICKSBURGH, July 18, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the expedition I sent into the Red River region proved very successful. Ascending the Black and the Tensas Rivers, running parallel with the Mississippi, Lieut.-Commander SELFRIDGE made the head of navigation, Tensas Lake and Bayou Macon, thirty miles above Vicksburgh, and within five or six miles of the Mississippi River. The enemy were taken completely by surprise, not expecting such a force in such a quarter. The rebels that have ascended to that region will be obliged to move further back from the river, if not go away altogether. Lieut.-Commander SELFRIDGE divided his forces, on finding that the transports which had been carrying stores to WALKER's army, had escaped up some of the narrow streams. He sent the *Manitou* and *Rattler* up the Little Red River—a small tributary of the Black—and the *Forest Rose* and *Petrel* up the Tensas. The night was dark, and it was raining very hard. The *Manitou* and *Rattler* succeeded in capturing the rebel steamer *Louisville*, one of the largest and perhaps the best steamer in the Western waters. Up the Tensas, or one of its tributaries, the *Forest Rose* and *Petrel* captured the steamer *Emma*, loaded with stores, sugar and rum for the rebel army. Finding that the steamers which had conveyed Gen. WALKER's army had returned up the Washita, the expedition started up that river and came suddenly upon two rebel steamers; but the rebels set them on fire, and they were consumed so rapidly that their names could not be ascertained. One steamer loaded with ammunition escaped above the fort at Harrisonburgh, which is a very strong work and unassailable with wooden gunboats. It is on an elevation over 100 feet high, which elevation covers what water-batteries of heavy guns there are. Lieut.-Commander SELFRIDGE was fortunate enough, however, to hear of a large quantity of ammunition that had lately been hauled from Natchez and deposited at or near Trinity, nearly due west of Natchez, and from whence stores, provisions, cattle, guns and ammunition are transported. He captured 15,000 rounds of smooth-bore ammunition, 10,000 rounds of Enfield rifle, and 224 rounds of fixed ammunition for guns, a rifle thirty-pounder Parrott gun carriage, fifty-two hogsheads of sugar, ten puncheons of rum, nine barrels of flour and fifty barrels of salt—all belonging to the Confederate Government. At the same time they heard of a large amount of ammunition that had started from Natchez for Trinity, and was lying in wagons on the road halfway across. He dispatched a boat around to inform me of it, but Gen. RANSOM, who had landed a few days before at Natchez, hearing of it also, sent a detachment of cavalry and captured the whole. Thus WALKER's army is left almost without ammunition. The officers and men have shown great energy on this expedition and have met with no mishap. They procured a good deal of information by which future movements will be regulated. The people in the whole of that section are very hostile to the Government—rank rebels. I have the honor to be, &c.,

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

Hon. GID. WELLES, Sec'y Navy.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 25.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

Mr. P. H. WATSON is still unable, from the effects of over-fatigue, to resume his duties as Assistant Secretary of War.

NAVAL.

Capt. HENRY WALKE has been detached from the Mississippi Squadron, and ordered to the command of the steamer *Fort Jackson*.

DEATH OF A REBEL OFFICER.

Col. EVANS, of the Sixty-third North Carolina regiment, is among the recent deaths in the hospital here.

AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK.

HANSON A. RISLEY, Superintending Agent of the Treasury Department for the Second Special Agency has gone to Norfolk, for the purpose of arranging matters connected with commercial intercourse within the lines of military occupation by our forces.

A DISTINGUISHED PRISONER.

Among the Confederates in hospital here is Col. PETER G. EVANS, of Newbern, N. C., a son-in-law of Gov. MOREHEAD, of that State. He was severely wounded in one of the recent battles. He has been receiving every attention which his severe case needs, but, notwithstanding this, his physical condition is now considered extremely critical. Lieut. BRYAN, of Raleigh, is also among the inmates of the Stanton Hospital.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

W. P. DOLE, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, lately received a letter from C. W. THOMPSON, Superintendent appointed to look after the Indians removed from Minnesota, dated Usher's Landing, on the Missouri River, about sixty miles north of Fort Randall, Dakotah Territory, in which he says:

"I have built a stockade one hundred feet square, temporary, in order to protect the property and keep the Indians from stealing, and also to keep my men from leaving me through fear. I have dug a ditch around four hundred feet square, where I shall locate the Agency buildings, and I intend to put up a stockade all around it. There is no use of trying too keep up an Agency here without some such defence; even the traders in this country stockade their premises. * * * * * * * I have about three hundred acres of land plowed—twenty-eight farms laid off for the Sioux and forty-eight for the Winnebagoes. The ground has been exceedingly dry and breaks our plows up, and we have all kinds of trouble. Our cattle stampeded, which cost some money and trouble to recover.

The wind blows and the sand flies to such an extent that nothing can be kept clean, not even the sheet of paper you write upon."

THE INVALID CORPS.

Two hundred of the Invalid Corps have been detailed to guard the public buildings in the western part of this city. They have their barracks in the neighborhood of the War Department.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided the following case:

A private corporation was actively employed during the year 1862 in manufacturing and made large profits, no dividend among the stockholders was made, nor was any intended to be made until they should have accumulated after the operations of several years. The question is, whether the profits actually realized during the year 1862 are liable to an income tax.

A corporation was an artificial person, and is liable under the excise law to the payment of taxes in the same manner, and to the same extent as a natural person. If the corporation made profits during the year 1862, not more in amount than $10,000, the excess of those profits over $600 is subject to a tax of three per cent. If its profits exceeds $10,000, the excess over $600 is subject to a tax of five per cent.

That no dividend was declared for 1862, makes no difference. The rights of the Government do not depend on the will of the corporators, nor on the disposition which they may please to make of their profits when once realized. Those profits are subject to tax whether divided or reinvested in their business without division.

The salaries which this corporation pays the managers, will be properly deducted from the gross profits in making the estimate of the sum on which the tax is to be assessed. But those salaries are subject to income tax, and the managers individually are bound to make return of them as constituent portions of their private gains.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Advices a Day Later by the Columbia.

AFFAIRS AT PORT HUDSON.

The United States steamship *Columbia*, D. B. BABSON, with mails and passengers to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., arrived yesterday. She left New-Orleans on July 19, at 8½ A. M., had pleasant weather, and made the run in five days and sixteen hours. Her cargo is of cotton and sugar.

We are indebted to Mr. EDWARD HENDERSON, Purser, for prompt delivery of newspapers.

OUR PORT HUDSON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Termination of the Siege—How it was Conducted—The Surrender.

PORT HUDSON, Friday, July 10, 1863.

I have great pleasure in writing you now that everything betokens an auspicious future for the glorious flag of liberty and Union. It has been successfully planted at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, and if our Union was endangered from the defeats of our old Army of the Potomac, it has been saved by the victories in the Southwest. I feel we have so completely hamstrung the Southern Confederacy, that by the close of this year we shall find the strongholds of the South not only National forts, but the centre of a completely subjugated country.

Port Hudson was a natural fortress. It is of the nature of an elevated plain, from three to four miles square, surrounded on three sides by deep gulches or ravines, on the fourth by the river, which flows peacefully by the fortified bluffs some two or three hundred feet elevated above its surface. The interior lines, along the brow of the ravines, have been cleared of the trees, and one continuous line of zig-zags, with elaborate earthworks on every prominent spur, with rifle-pits in front, encircle for a distance of six or seven miles the famous stronghold, which is of itself almost inaccessible. Our lines of circumvallation of course were much longer, more difficult of construction, but will forever make the triumph of the science of engineering memorable. At some points our approaches were less than fifty yards distant from the rebel works, and at these points are contrivances called cavaliers, which consist of hogsheads filled with dirt, with earth thrown from behind over to the exterior, making an embankment, while the laborers are screened entirely from the fire of sharpshooters. At night another tier is added. Earth is expeditiously heaped on the outside from the interior, and thus, in the course of two or three days, we manage to erect with perfect safety an impenetrable screen for our sharpshooters, who fire at an elevation of some twenty feet directly into the enemy's works, at a distance not exceeding one hundred and fifty feet. By this slow, tedious process we were gradually driving them back, and an assault at the right time would have consummated the capture, as the rebels could not forever labor in their trenches.

But on the 7th the official news of the surrender of Vicksburgh was announced to the rebel garrison by a salute of one hundred guns—some were accompanied by heavy shot. At day-break next morning it was known that the rebel Gen. GARDNER had sent out a flag of truce, and said that if the information of the surrender of Vicksburgh was official, he would treat for the surrender of Port Hudson. The preliminaries were quickly arranged by Gen. ANDREWS, Chief of Staff. Two regiments from each division were designated, and ordered to march within the rebel lines at 5 o'clock P. M., to take possession. A severe storm, however, caused the surrender to be postponed until the next morning at 8 o'clock.

Early in the morning we were directed to place certain regiments from our brigade along the parapet of the rebel works, to prevent the escape of prisoners. By 10 o'clock, we had three regiments covering nearly five miles of earthwork.

The Stars and Stripes had not been hoisted, the rebel flag still floated from the headquarters. Gen. ANDREWS was busily engaged in a conversation with Gen. GARDNER, and Gen. BANKS, with but few attendants, at a distance, was a quiet observer of all that passed. The moment had arrived when the National colors should supplant the defeated Stars and Bars. The lines of Federal soldiery were rapidly reformed from right to left by a battalion countermarch, so that they now faced their former rear, probably in token of the fact that our proper duty now consisted in defending the flag which was at last slowly unfurled to the breeze. A section of artillery was rapidly unlimbered and pealed forth the national salute as the starry banner, floating in the breezes sealed the victory of Port Hudson, as it had done that at Vicksburgh a few days previously. Gen. ANDREWS and a numerous staff, with the Federal soldiery, stood silent spectators of the scene. The naval vessels upon the river quickly responded with their booming guns. Satisfied with so grand a termination of our campaign, the Nineteenth corps may rest safely upon their laurels. Though much reduced in strength, they have the prestige of success, and are well able to cope with their enemies.

It may be invidious to mention the services rendered by particular brigades, but I must allude to the one formerly commanded by Gen. PAINE, and now by senior Col. LEWIS M. PECK.

Gen. PAINE is justly distinguished by his eminent abilities. His regiments—one Western, one New-England, and two from New-York City—were fortunate in having him as their immediate commander. The One Hundred and Thirty-third and One Hundred and Seventy-third New-York are the well-known Second and Fourth Metropolitan, commanded by Col. L. D. H. CURRIE—severely wounded in both arms at the assault of the 14th—and Col. LEWIS M. PECK—lately promoted. The One Hundred and Seventy-third has always been a large regiment, well officered, remarkably neat and soldierly in its appearance. Probably few regiments have ever received less consideration at the hands of the General Government, and fewer still have performed longer marches, more severe fighting, and maintained a more enviable reputation.

At the assault on the 14th, the Major, A. POWERS GALLWAY—a native of Ireland, a brave and gallant officer—and Capt. H. COCHEN and others, were killed. Capt. COCHEN was a Frenchman by descent—a native of Ohio and a Federal refugee from Kentucky—perfectly fearless, of great skill as a draughtsman and scout. Many of his sketches were remarkable specimens of his skill as an artist, and furnished valuable information to General Headquarters.

Gallant officers like Major A. P. GALLWAY, Capt. COCHEN, Lieuts. SHEA and ISELTON, have not in vain, we trust, offered up their lives in the holiest of wars. Thus much for the dead, who led many a gallant soldier to his last winding-sheet. Not less can be said in praise of those who still live, and who have passed unscathed through the fiery conflicts of the campaign.

Death of William C. Gilman, Esq.

The following is an extract from the minutes of the Board of Directors of the New-York Juvenile Asylum:

The Board of Directors of the New-York Juvenile Asylum being advised of the decease of our friend and associate, WILLIAM C. GILMAN, desire to record this testimony to his great personal worth, to the purity and consistency of his Christian character, and to his unwearied and disinterested labors for the welfare and salvation of the poor and friendless children of our City, as developed in the discharge of his duties as a Director of this Corporation since the year 1851.

Feeling sensibly our own great loss, we can the better appreciate the irreparable breach which his death has made in the circle where, as husband, father, companion and guide, he illustrated the excellencies of his Christian profession.

To the friends thus bereaved we unanimously tender our warmest sympathies.

Ordered, That this minute be placed on our records, and that a copy thereof, signed by the President and Secretary, be communicated to the friends of the deceased.

(Signed,) A. R. WETMORE, President.

B. F. BUTLER, Secretary.

LETTERS ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The Character and Spirit of the Mob.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article of this morning upon the above subject tempts me to offer my testimony, as to the character of the mob, through your columns. If necessary, it shall be given upon the witness stand. You are quite right in saying that "the persons who sacked houses were seen by too many in broad daylight, and were too open in their dealings to make any mystification as to their real character possible." Among my own acquaintance are five gentlemen of standing and respectability as mercantile and professional men—some Democrats and some Republicans—who incurred not a little pains and peril to observe the character and the actions of these rioters. I myself saw the riot in the northeastern part of the City early on Monday afternoon, before it had become general, and while it was entirely in the hands of those who had begun it. I saw two houses burned and one pillaged, and I can assure you that the robbers were not professional thieves. They were Irish laboring men and their wives and half-grown sons, the men being those who had commenced the rioting. I saw the persons who entered the house, and saw them bring out the household goods, the books, ornaments and wearing apparel, and make off with them. Against this I heard only one feeble remonstrance on the part of a leading rioter, who said to a knot of men, with whom I mingled, that "the house ought to have been burned with all that was in it; for now they would say that the Irishmen had turned robbers." He added, turning to me, "But there are two more houses that have got to burn before night." "Two," said I, "which are they?" "Never you mind. They've got to go; and they will go, d—d quick too." I do not give his Irish accent, which was not very strongly marked, and he appeared to be of a better class than the mass of those around him. I afterward saw the rioters swarm round "Mr. ANDREWS, of Virginia;" he giving to them and they to him the heartiest tokens of encouragement. After one of the ringleaders had been in consultation with him for a few moments, the cry was raised, "To Wall-street! to Wall-street!" and the mob began to move down town. But they were soon diverted toward Col. NUGENT's house, which was probably one of the two more originally doomed by the leaders. Later in the afternoon, the body which moved down Broadway, and which was so gallantly and so bloodily dispersed by the Broadway Squad, under the command of Inspector CARPENTER, cried as they rushed on, "Down with the rich! Down with the rich!" From actual observation, on the first day of the rioting, I am able to confirm your statement that the rioters and robbers were at that time mainly, and to all intents and purposes entirely, the most ignorant and degraded of our laboring classes, who had been lashed into frenzy by the assurance of demagogues that they were about to be dragged unlawfully into the field to fight for *niggers*, while the rich had managed to escape the perils and burdens of the war. G.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1863.

"Honor to Whom Honor is Due."

FORT SCHUYLER, NEW-YORK HARBOR,
Wednesday, July 22, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Knowing how willing you are to correct any mistake which your reporters may make, I take the liberty of requesting a small space in the columns of your valuable journal to place a portion of my command right before the public. I refer to the seizure of arms on the 15th inst., near the corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street.

On Tuesday, the 14th inst., one hundred men, in charge of Lieut. RYER, Twentieth battery N. Y. V. A., and Lieuts. JOYCE and CHASE, Twenty-eighth battery N. Y. V. A., were ordered from this post to the City. Of this number seventy were from the Twenty-eighth battery N. Y. V. A., and thirty from the Twentieth battery N. Y. V. A.

On the afternoon of the 15th inst., Lieut. JOYCE, with a party of seventeen men from the Twenty-eighth battery, as ordered by Col. MEYER to proceed to Thirty-second street and seize the arms, reported to be secreted there. He at once went to the place designated (a lager bier saloon) and took 73 Enfield rifles and equipments, which he delivered to Col. MEYER, at the Arsenal in Seventh-avenue.

The mob attempted repeatedly to retake the arms, but Lieut. JOYCE and his brave men as often repulsed them, until they were drawn off by Lieut. RYER's detachment firing down the Seventh-avenue. This seizure has been erroneously attributed to the Hawkins Zouaves. I have no desire to detach one particle from the credit so deservedly due to that gallant corps, but deem it proper to state the facts respecting Lieut. JOYCE and his command.

I am, with great respect, your ob't serv't,

J. C. HANNUM, Capt. Com'g. Post.

Pennsylvania and the Rebel Invasion.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 24, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some controversy being had upon the subject of the conduct of the inhabitants of the Pennsylvania border toward our troops who went forth to defend them, let me say that I have it from the lips of one of the members of the Seventy-first regiment, a gentleman in every respect, that it is absolutely true that the citizens of Harrisburgh charged $1 50 for a loaf of bread, $1 for a candle, 50 cents for a canteen full of water, and for other articles of necessity in like proportion. It is hardly necessary to add that the members of said regiment left that city, and shook off the dust off their feet against it with feelings of a very decided character.

Justice to your correspondent demands that these facts be made public. The record is sufficiently scandalous, but let those who were the cause of complaint bear the burden. FIAT JUSTITIA.

Gen. Meade's Citizenship.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is Gen. MEADE eligible to the office of President? The Constitution provides that no person except a *natural born* citizen of the United States shall be eligible to the office of President or Vice-President.

The act of Congress of 14th of April, 1802, says that the children of citizens of the United States shall, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, be *considered* as citizens of the United States.

By this act such persons became entitled to all the rights and privileges as citizens—such as a right to hold real estate, vote, hold office, &c. But the law of Congress cannot override the Constitution. It cannot make a *foreign* born a *natural* born person of the United States any more than it can make a dead man a live man. If it can, it can make the Prince of Wales a *natural born* citizen of the United States, and make him eligible to the office of President. Congress cannot change the *place* of a man's *birth*. A man *excluded* by the Constitution cannot be made *eligible* by act of Congress. J. C.

Daniel S. Dickinson on the Riot.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON addressed the people of Geneseo, on the 15th inst., on the topics of the day. In the course of his remarks, he said he never saw a problem that he was less able to solve than this: How a man, outside a lunatic asylum, should want to see this rebellion petted, treated quietly, olive-branched, and asked what it would please to have. The rebellion had its existence to-day in the hope of having help here; and its sympathizers at the North are more guilty for its continuance than JEFF. DAVIS is. [Applause.] It would have been put down before to-day if a party had not arisen to cry for peace. They say they are our brethren and must be treated kindly. Suppose they are our brethren; what filial man would stand by and see a desperate brother, madly, insanely, recklessly, imbrue his hands in the blood of his mother. We shall fall into Roman degeneracy, which permitted TARQUIN to trample on the nation, if we fail to put down this rebellion. Let us remember the dark and trying days of the Revolution, what this Government cost, and then see what miscreant shall raise his hand against it. BENEDICT ARNOLD and all the traitors of the past will stand fairer in the future than he who shall attempt to destroy this Government.

Mr. DICKINSON drew a fine picture of the greatness and happiness of this nation before the dark and infamous conspirators at Washington hatched this rebellion, and with perjury in their hearts, plotted the destruction of the Government they had sworn to defend. This was the result of conspiracy, and not of rebellion.

A short time since a mob held possession of a great city, doing deeds savages would be ashamed of, the opposing of just such doctrines as have been preached in justification of this rebellion. He warned men of wealth that if they pandered to great and little rebellions, the ruffians would ride in bodies to their banks and counting-houses, and help themselves to what they want. He warned the merchants, farmers and mechanics, that this spirit of rebellion, which politicians are seeking to handle with furred mittens, will take their goods, their produce and their wares, and compel them to pay for their support, unless they put it down at once. He should do himself and the cause injustice if he did not say that it is *to be disgraced, when high officers of the State, from the Chief Executive to a high judicial functionary, talk to a mob in mild and deprecatory language, instead of putting them down with a strong hand.* The only speeches he would make to such men would be made with shot and shell, and the only messages he would send would be from the mouths of cannon. [Applause.] When he saw public officers tampering with mobs, and addressing them, he thought there must be something wrong. He remembered a story of a couple of boys who had never seen a codfish, who went down to Newburyport, and their aunt put on the table some nice fish-balls. One of them put one in his pocket, and when he got out of doors, took it out and looked at it, and showed it to his brother, and asked what it was. Neither could tell, but after breaking and tasting and smelling it, one said, "I can't tell what it is, but I swear there is something dead in it." [Laughter and applause.] So it is with this matter. There is something dead in it—something that wants ventilating.

The preservation of the Government is worth more than all that may be sacrificed to support it. Do we propose to stand by and see its sun go down before noon-day, because of "Abolitionists?" The great Abolitionists are JEFF. DAVIS & Co. Some great Abolitionists have had monuments erected to them, but the Abolitionists should unite to erect a monument as high as heaven to JEFF. DAVIS & Co., who have abolished Slavery at one stroke. You might as well expect to have the deer and rabbits and squirrels stay after the wood has been cut away as to expect Slavery to remain after this rebellion. There is a property that sometimes takes wings, and another that takes its legs and runs away. It will not stay.

The Trial of Rev. Charles Beecher.

HE IS CONVICTED OF HERESY.

From the Boston Journal, July 23.

The following record gives the result of the Ecclesiastical Council held at Georgetown, for the trial of Rev. CHARLES BEECHER. The charge against Mr. BEECHER was that he does not preach according to the creed of the Church and of the Orthodox Churches generally of New-England, specially in presenting his views of the preëxistence of man, the condition of souls after death, the Atonement and Divine Sorrow. Fourteen Churches were represented in the Council, which was presided over by Rev. T. W. DWIGHT, D. D., of Portland. After listening to the evidence against Mr. BEECHER and his defence, the Council in private session appointed a committee, consisting of Rev. Messrs. BARROWS, of Reading; ALLEN, of Marblehead; HOOKER and CAMPBELL, of Newburyport, to draw up a report embodying the opinion of the Council, and at the adjourned meeting yesterday the Committee unanimously presented the following result, which, after discussion, was adopted by a vote of sixteen Yeas to five Nays:

RESULT.

This Council is called by the church in Georgetown "in deference to the wishes" of certain petitioners in it, "to consider the matters contained in their petition and give advice thereon." The petitioners say: "It seems to us that several doctrines preached by our pastor are not in accordance with the faith once delivered to the saints, and held generally by the churches of New-England. The points on which we have special difficulty are the doctrines of the preëxistence of the human soul, of the Atonement, of the state of souls after death, and Divine Sorrow." They also represent that there is a division in the church, a want of interest in the preaching, increasing dissatisfaction, and a decline in the welfare of the church.

After a long and patient hearing of two days for and against the objections of the petitioners, we feel constrained to say that they have fully sustained their charges as to the teachings of their pastor on the four doctrines specified. The lengthy and carefully written argument of defence given in by the pastor satisfies us that he does not preach the faith of this church and of the churches of our order in New-England, but doctrines instead that are vitally and fundamentally erroneous.

By the doctrine of the apostacy of the race in a preëxistent state he denies the Scriptural doctrine of the Fall in Adam, a doctrine which, however interpreted by the different schools of New-England Theology, is nevertheless held by them all in common. He weakens and undermines the doctrine of future punishment by teaching that the offers of salvation are made to men after death; that God, to affect men, overstates the reality of future punishment in his threatenings of it; that the faculties and sensibilities of the lost are so weakened and blunted by their circumstances as to much diminish their sufferings; that they do find some pleasure in their degeneration and sorrow even as wicked men here; and that all God's visitations on them are for their good.

By defining the God-man as having an angelic nature, being own and young brother of Lucifer, with the divinity of the second person in the Trinity added, and only a human body given in the incarnation; and by making his sufferings suasory and argumentative rather than vicarious he has so distorted the nature, person and work of Christ as to fundamentally derange the commonly received doctrine of the Atonement. By his manner of teaching that God suffers and sorrows over the sins of our race he presents to us a God deficient in his nature and imperfect and finite in his blessedness; a doctrine having painful variation from our common faith.

It is in evidence that much of Mr. BEECHER's preaching has been in accordance with the Scriptures and with standard New-England Divines. Yet this is so interwoven with preaching of an opposite and erroneous character as dangerously, if not fatally, to neutralize the good effects of his teachings. With some things on these doctrines that we think truthful, he has indulged in much that we consider wholly irreconcilable with the articles of faith of this church, which he himself has adopted as a member, and of the Orthodox churches generally in New-England.

Therefore we are clear and decided that the objections of the petitioners are well taken and well sustained, not only by their own witnesses, but by Mr. BEECHER's declarations and concessions in his defence; and that the petitioners ought, on the principles of honor and of right, to be relieved; and as a most painful duty that we owe to Christ and his Church, we do hereby advise the termination, without delay, of the pastoral relation between this Church and Rev. CHARLES BEECHER.

Nor do we thus recommend merely that we may relieve the petitioners. We would also relieve Mr. BEECHER, who is a member of this Church, from the necessity imposed by his conscience of violating his covenant with the Church by preaching doctrines that in several particulars are essentially variant from the creed of the Church. We would also save the entire Church, and the community, from the utter indifference, not to say contempt, that must be engendered toward creeds and covenants, by such an example as his course has offered.

In our view, it is a most serious evil, and one having a wide sweep of lamentable consequences, for a pastor thus to throw into the shade and trample under foot the creed of the church, that, by virtue of his office, he promises to adopt, preach and defend. And the case is aggravated when the pastor himself becomes a member of the church to which he ministers, and then neglects, denies or slurs any part of its creed, and which, by his entering the church, becomes at the same time his own. If such an example be copied by the laity, we do not see how a church can have and maintain a creed, or have any door of admission of excommunication in matters of faith. If the ministry may so in private judgment and right disregard the creeds of their churches, the pulpit is left open to any faith and any ministerial fellowship, however erroneous and repulsive, and the church have no redress.

As it is a matter of right with them, it should be a matter of honor with the Pastor, that he preach the faith which, by his settlement, he has contracted with them to preach, and is most solemnly obligated to the Great Head of the Church to preach. And we advise a dismission in this case, partly to relieve Mr. BEECHER from the necessity of violating a contract which his conscience will not allow him to keep.

The Christian spirit of Mr. BEECHER, shown in this case, and his rare ability to present what he believes, would have led the Council to very different results if we could be persuaded that he simply holds certain notions about preëxistence as academic theses, scholastic questions, or philosophical speculations, which he could and would conscientiously keep in abeyance while he preaches Christ and him crucified. But these notions are held by him as eternal truths vitally related to his entire theological system, so far as we have examined it.

This system he believes is destined to supplant the common theology of our church, and is essential to conviction of sin, and the highest type of Christian character. Therefore he feels solemnly obligated to unfold and propagate it. So we find that his peculiar views permeate, and from his estimate of their importance must of necessity permeate his public teachings, so far as the witnesses on both sides, his own lengthy and able defense, and his written and printed sermons have exposed those teachings to us.

While, therefore, he affirms that he has not given his peculiar notions a prominence in his public ministrations, we are able to see that in some way such views have come before the minds of his people, disturbing the religious feelings of some and unsettling the religious faith of others.

This Council, therefore, cannot in any way or degree commit themselves as apologists for Mr. BEECHER's peculiar views on the subjects mentioned by the petitioners, nor as countenancing his publication of them through the pulpit or through the press. We feel constrained to make this our public and solemn protest against them.

In these troubles, running through five years and more, the parties have all had a great trial of their Christian forbearance; and, if we may judge from the excellent spirit generally shown during the hearing of the case, they have endured well. We do fervently commend them all to God and to the word of His grace, praying that He will give them the guidance they need, and work in them that which is well pleasing in his sight.

YEAS—Rev. J. T. McCollom, Bradford; Geo. Cogswell, delegate; Rev. John Pike, Rowley; John Cressey, delegate; Rev. Benj. R. Allen, Marblehead; N. P. Sanborn, delegate; Rev. C. B. Reed, Malden; Rev. E. P. Marvin, Medford; G. S. Wheelwright, delegate; Julius A. Palmer, Mt. Vernon Church, Boston; Rev. S. W. Hooker, D. D., delegate from North Church, Newburyport; J. P. Pearson, delegate from Belleville Church, Newburyport; Daniel Adams, delegate from Fourth Church, Newburyport; Ezra Farnsworth, delegate from Park-street Church, Boston; Rev. W. Barrows, Old South Church, Reading; Caleb Wakefield, delegate.

NAYS—Rev. D. D. Fiske, D. D., Belleville Church, Newburyport; Rev. R. Campbell, Fourth Church, Newburyport; Rev. H. M. Dexter, Berkeley-street Church, Boston; D. W. Williams, delegate; Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D., Galesburgh, Illinois.

Naval Matters.

PADDLE STEAMERS.

The steamers *Granite City* and *Gertrude* have been ordered to reinforce the Mississippi Squadron. They are at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and will sail from the Battery this morning. Persons having friends in Admiral PORTER's fleet thus have an opportunity to send letters, papers and parcels, which will be carried without charge.

NAVAL APPRENTICES.

The semi-annual examination of naval apprentices has taken place at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The names of the boys who passed examination have been sent to the Navy Department for the approval of Secretary WELLES. The boys accepted will be taken into the different departments of the yard and taught trades, and will afterwards be eligible for positions as warrant officers in the navy.

STEAMERS UNDER ORDERS FOR SEA.

The following steamers at this station are under orders for immediate sea service:

Name.	Guns.	Name.	Guns.
1. Granite City	6	7. Crocus	—
2. Adela	7	8. Sonoma	14
3. Fort Jackson	—	9. Gertrude	—
4. Sebago	8	10. Newbern	—
5. Fuchsia	—	11. Fahkee	—
6. Tulip	—	12. Mary Sandford	—

Arrival of the Makaska and Lehigh.

The United States steam gunboat *Makaska*, J. BLAKELY CREIGHTON, Commander, and the (Monitor) *Lehigh*, JOHN C. HOWELL, Commander, arrived here Saturday morning from Fortress Monroe. The *Lehigh* comes for repairs.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Makaska*:

Commander, J. Blakely Creighton; Lieutenant, E. C. V. Blake; Acting Master, Benjamin Dyer; Assistant Surgeon, H. Stanley Pitkin; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Charles Fairchild; Acting Ensigns, Frederick Elliott and N. W. Black; Acting Master's Mates, G. E. French, Wm. White; Gunner, Peter Barritt; Captain's Clerk, William J. Slauson; Paymaster's Clerk, W. H. Torboss; Chief Engineer, George E. Ashly; Second Assistant Engineer, Elisha Harsen; Third Assistant Engineers, Thos. La Blanc, Edward L. Hewitt and Nicholas H. Lambden.

The officers of the *Lehigh* are as follows:

Commander, John C. Howell; Lieut.-Commander, Rober L. Pythian; Acting Master, John Ewer; Assistant Surgeon, J. Howell Mears; Acting Assistant Paymaster, F. Clearance Imlay; Acting Ensign, Rickard Burke; Second Assistant Engineers, Newton Champion, Alfred Hedrick; Third Assistant Engineers, Benj. F. Wood, Wm A. Mintzer, Charles M. Van Line; Acting Master's Mate, Christian P. Hovey; Paymaster's Clerk, Charles H. Wright.

A SALUTE TO THE SPANISH FLAG.—A salute was fired at noon yesterday from all the American vessels lying in the North River, as a compliment to the Spanish nation. The vessels showed the Spanish ensign.

Union State Convention.

A Union State Convention will be held at Syracuse, on the 2d day of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to nominate State Officers and to transact such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

All electors who are in favor of unconditionally sustaining the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war until the rebellion is finally suppressed, and of maintaining public order and the enforcement of the laws, are requested to meet on the call of the Union Committees in their respective localities, and choose three delegates from each Assembly District to attend such Convention.

The officers to be nominated are:

A Secretary of State.
A State Treasurer.
An Attorney-General.
A State Engineer and Surveyor.
A Canal Commissioner.
An Inspector of State Prisons, and
A Judge of the Court of Appeals.

It is also recommended that a Mass Ratification Meeting of the loyal young men of the State be held at Syracuse on the 3d day of September, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated at Saratoga Springs, July 23, 1863.

JAMES KELLY, New-York.
ISAAC SHERMAN, New-York.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, New-York.
CHARLES JONES, Brooklyn.
J. C. FERGUSON, Westchester Co.
R. C. McCORMICK, Jamaica, Queens Co.
HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany.
HENRY R. LOW, Monticello, Sullivan Co.
E. M. MERRIAM, Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence Co.
EDWARD DODD, Argyle, Washington Co.
HENRY CHURCHILL, Gloversville, Fulton Co.
P. V. ROGERS, Utica.
FRANK HISCOCK, Syracuse.
M. S. CUSHMAN, Oswego.
W. S. LINCOLN, Newark Valley, Tioga Co.
WILLIAM GLEASON, Delhi, Delaware Co.
FREDERICK JULIAN, Green, Chenango Co.
D. D. S. BROWN, Scottsville, Monroe Co.
JAMES C. JACKSON, Dansville, Livingston Co.
ISAAC FULLER, Seneca Falls, Seneca Co.
WALTER L. SESSIONS, Panama, Chautauque Co.
WILKES ANGELL, Angelica, Allegany Co.
BEN. FIELD, Albion, Orleans Co.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Celerific Colors Hair a Beautiful Brown or black, without wash or preparation. Guaranteed best and satisfactory, or money returned. Sold by druggists.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
General Agents, No. 62 John-st.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

DIED.

BRENNAN.—In Clifton, S. I., on Saturday, July 25, MADELINE, infant daughter of Owen W. and Mary E. Brennan, aged 2 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-day, (Sunday,) July 26, at 3½ o'clock, from the Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., New-York.

CHILTON.—In Yonkers, on Friday evening, July 24, Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON, of this City.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th-av. and 20th-st., on Tuesday, July 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

COUTER.—In Keene, N. H., on Sunday, July 19, after a brief illness, WILLIAM COUTER, of New-York, aged 45 years, 6 months and 28 days.

GREEN.—ROBBINS.—Drowned at Corning, N. Y., on Thursday, July 23, ALONZO, only son of Alonzo and Henrietta A. Green, aged 18 years and 4 months. Also, at the same time, MARY ADALINE, only child of William O. and Ann Robbins, aged 9 years.

The relatives and friends of both families are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Alonzo Green, No. 51 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, July 27, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

KNAPP.—On Saturday, July 25, of cholera infantum, ELLEN, infant daughter of George C. and Margaret Knapp, aged 7 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are kindly invited to attend the funeral, at their residence, No. 223 West 23d-st., on Monday, July 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

LOOMIS.—On Saturday, July 25, after a brief illness, FREEMAN LOOMIS, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, to-day, (Sunday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Palace park House, corner 6th-av. and 40th-st., without further notice.

MASSETT.—In Memphis, Tenn., on Wednesday, July 15, of typhoid fever, Major S. W. CASEY MASSETT, aged 46 years, 2 months and 7 days.

☞ English papers please copy.

MENZIES.—On Friday, July 24, after a lingering illness, JEAN STEWART, wife of Alexander Menzies.

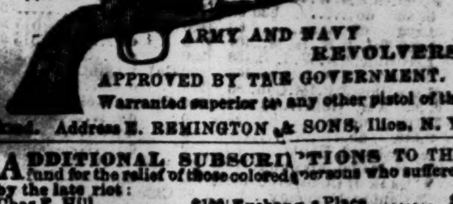
The funeral will take place on Sunday, July 26, from the residence of her mother, No. 114 9th-av., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

RUNK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 25, WILLIS LITTELL, eldest son of William and Ann Rebecca M. Runk, in the 12th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, William R. Seymour, are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, at 2 o'clock, from No. 226 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 397.—July 25, 1863.
7, 11, 65, 66, 58, 40, 9, 8, 19, 2, 10.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 398.—July 25, 1863.
24, 73, 31, 63, 48, 1, 45, 57, 29, 10, 78, 22.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

REMINGTON'S



ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE fund for the relief of those colored persons who suffered by the late riot:

Chas E. Hill	$100	Exchange Place	$5
C. A. Hedges, East Hampton	100	Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st.	200
Seth B. Hunt, Bennington, Vt.	100	H. M. S.	20
Jno. R. Ford, Newport, R. I.	100	J. R. E.	25
O. B.	50	M. & H.	10
E. P. Rogers, Pastor of South Dutch Church	25	E. G. B.	50
B. M. Wheelock & Co.	25	Thos. E. Chardavoyne	10
Jno. Gulliver, Philadelphia	20	Gen. J. G. Barnard	50
W. H. S.	20	A Lady	50
D. G. Cartwright	15	Chas. A. Townsend	25
Protection	5	Cash	25
A Sewing Girl	3	Hyde, Coe & McCollum	50
W. H. J., Brooklyn	2	S. E. B.	2
Robt. Camley	50	H., cash	50
A. B. Sands & Co.	50	Wm. Martin	25
Wm. Allen Butler	50	Cash	5
O. Rosito	30	M. K. Jesup & Co.	50
A. H. Muller	20	P. R. P.	50
		Theo. Hyatt	25
		Tompkins Westervelt	25
		Devlin & Co.	100

Total $1,667 00
Previously acknowledged [illegible]62 56
Total received to date $29,[illegible]49 56
JONATHAN STURGES, Treasurer.

37th REGT. N. G. S. N. Y.—G COMPANY.—The members of my late command will assemble at No. 596 Broadway, on MONDAY, 27th inst., at 9 A. M., to receive the pay due from the United States. Attendance must be punctual. By order of A. W. REYNOLDS.
SPARRY, First Sergeant.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT,
N. G. S. N. Y., BROOKLYN, July 23, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 19.—THIS REGIMENT will assemble at the Armory, corner Fulton and Orange streets, on MONDAY, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to be paid off. Each man will bring his discharge with him. The Pay Rolls will be ready for signature, at the Armory, on SATURDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock. It is important that the members should be present at that time to sign them.
By order of Col. WM. EVERDELL, Jr.
J. M. PRATT, Adjutant.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
all about the water-pipes of the human system, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

THE HEPTAMERON—BY MARGARET QUEEN OF NAVARRE—Fully translated from a genuine copy of the original work—the richest treat to be found in French literature. Just published in a very neat volume of 540 pages, cloth gilt, with 12 pictorial illustrations, for $1 25; by mail, securely enveloped, $1 35.
CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

10,000 MUSKETS FOR SALE—FIRST-class arms. Apply to
H. H. LEEDS & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ROOMS OF THE NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, BIBLE-HOUSE, 3d-av. and 9th-st.—The regular monthly meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., at 8 o'clock. CEPHAS BRAINERD, Esq., will, by special request, repeat his Essay entitled—*Observations Suggested by a Recent "Plea for City Missions."* Rev. H. B. BARTOW, recently returned from the battle-field of Gettysburgh, will address the meeting. The public are invited.
R. R. McBURNEY, Recording Secretary.

A DISCOURSE ON THE LIFE AND DEATH of the late THOMAS W. QUIRK, Captain of Co. A, 9th Regt. N. Y. S. M., who fell at the battle of Gettysburgh, July 1, (D. V.,) will be preached by his Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, in the 34th-st. Reformed Dutch Church, (between 8th and 9th avs.) on SUNDAY EVENING, July 26—services commencing at 8 o'clock. The members of Acacia Lodge, No. 327, F. & A. M., and the friends generally are invited to attend.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT WILL DELIVER the tenth and last lecture to young men, in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Importance of forming Good Habits in Early Life.* Baptism will be administered at the close of the evening service.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., near 8th-av., preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS. Sermon in the evening to young men, the fourth of the series of "Religion in Social Life." Subject: *Life and its Issues.* Seats free. The public is invited to attend. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

TO CHURCHES.—THE POSITION OF SEXTON wanted by a young man who is in every respect competent to perform the duties; is at present holding the office, where he has been for several years, giving entire satisfaction; is strictly temperate and willing to devote his whole time to the interest of the Church. Address SEXTON, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATION of the New Dispensation, EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall, No. 954 Broadway, corner of 23d-st. Admittance free. Collection taken up. Ministers and reformatory speakers invited. Circle at same place on WEDNESDAY EVENING.

PARK TABERNACLE, (CONGREGATIONAL Church,) Brooklyn, Cumberland-st., north of and near Myrtle-av. Services all through the Summer, Sunday Morning and Evening. Lecture SUNDAY, P. M., at 8 o'clock, by Rev. C. H. A. BULKLEY, on *Abel, the Type of the Martyr to Truth and Right.*

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH—BEDFORD-st., near Carmine. Rev. Dr. DOWLING, Pastor. This Church will continue open, morning and evening, during the months of July and August. Preaching on SUNDAY, Morning and Evening, by the Pastor. Strangers invited. Prayer-meeting before evening sermon.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Spring and Broome sts.—Rev. JOHN K. WARDLE, pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening, and Prayer-meeting on Friday evening. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

"ALLEGIANCE TO LAW."—REV. I. S. KALLOCK will preach on this subject SUNDAY EVENING, in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., (St. John's Park.) He will also preach in the morning at the usual hour.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt, Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every TUESDAY EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, (EPISCOPAL,) 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts., opposite Reservoir-square.—Rev. A. B. HART, Rector. Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. C. J. JONES, and at 7½ in the evening, by Rev. A. McGASHAN, Pastor elect. Seamen and friends of seamen invited. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 WORTH-ST.—Children's service, as usual, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited. Come and make the children blessings, instead of evils.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. MR. CAMPBELL, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening Dr. J. M. HOW, at 7½ o'clock. Prayer meeting before evening service, at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

REV. EDWARD J. KOONS, PASTOR OF ST. Mathew's (English) Lutheran Church, Atlantic-st., near Powers, Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, No. 446 Broadway. Rev. C. C. Goss, SUNDAY EVENING, will deliver a discourse and take a collection in behalf of the innocent sufferers of the late riot. Singing by the Sunday School Harmonics.

THE DOOM OF THE NATIONS.—THE MESSENGER of the coming King of Glory will preach the word of prophecy relating to the above great theme on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free, and friends of Christ invited.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs. Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD will preach in this church on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. Strangers are very cordially invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORNER Waverley-place. The Rev. WILLIAM H. COOKE will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services 10½, 4 and 8 o'clock. Seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

REV. DR. BELL WILL PREACH IN THE Church in 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—corner President and Court sts., Brooklyn. Preaching in this house on SUNDAY, by Rev. Dr. MILLS, of Massachusetts. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MERCER-ST. CHURCH.—REV. DR. SEELYE (late of Albany,) is expected to preach SUNDAY, July 26, at 10½ and 4 o'clock.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 25, 1863.

[illegible]

500	do..........s10	100¾	500	do..........	77¾
100	do..........b10	101	800	do..........	77¾
400	do..........b30	101	10	do..........	77
2500	do..........	100¾	150	Alt. & T. H. P.	79
100	Hudson R. R.	150	200	do..........	79¾
50	do..........	150½	200	do..........b10	79¾
1500	Harlem R.	112	800	Chic. & N. W. R.	27
200	do..........	112¾	250	do..........	26½
500	do..........b10	112¾	350	do..........	26¾
200	do..........s60	110	100	do..........s30	26¾
500	do..........s30	112¾	100	Chi. & Alt. R.	81½
200	do..........b10	112¾	100	do..........	81½
400	do..........	112¾	100	do..........b30	82
100	do..........	112¾	400	do..........	81
250	Erie R. Pref.	104¾	250	Chic. & Alt. Pref.	95½
1000	Reading R.	109	50	do..........b15	95½
500	do..........	108¾	25	do..........	96
600	do..........b10	109			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Amer. Gold	126¾	50	Hudson R.	150
10,000	do..........	126⅞	200	Harlem R.	113⅞
10,000	do..........b3	126⅞	600	do..........b3	114
30,000	do..........	126⅞	200	do..........e	114
500	Cum. Coal	28	800	do..........	114
350	do..........	28½	300	do..........b3	114⅛
500	do..........	29	700	do..........	114⅛
400	do..........	30	200	do..........s1	114⅛
350	do..........	29¾	200	do..........b3	114⅛
450	do..........b3	30	250	Harlem R. Prf.	107⅞
100	do..........s3	30	200	Reading R	109⅛
200	Canton Co.	30	100	Mich. Cen. R.	114
500	N. Y. Cen. R.	124¾	400	M. S. & N. I.....b3	85¾
500	do..........s30	124	100	do..........c	85⅞
200	do..........	124⅞	500	do..........	85⅞
100	do..........s3	124⅞	200	do..........b3	85⅞
100	do..........b3	124⅞	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	114
100	do..........	124¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.	113⅛
200	Erie Railway....s30	101	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	94⅞
300	do..........c	101¼	200	do..........	94⅝
200	do..........s3	101⅜	400	do..........b3	95
400	do..........b3	101⅜	900	do..........	95
1200	do..........	101⅜	100	M. & P. Du C.	64¾
200	do..........s10	101¼	50	T. H. & Alt.	51¼
400	do..........s3	101⅜	200	Gal. & Chi. R.	99⅞
200	do..........b10	101⅜	50	Chi. & R. Is	103¾
100	do..........b3	101⅜	150	do..........	103⅞
100	Erie R. Pref.....c	104⅝	200	do..........	103¾
100	do..........b10	105			

SATURDAY, July 25—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin opened, this forenoon, ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. lower than yesterday, but subsequently advanced on the report of the day's export of $1,618,000, full 1 ℔ cent., closing on the Street, at 4 o'clock, at 126¾@127 ℔ cent. Exchange, after the sailing of the steamers, was held for 139@139½ ℔ cent. The total export of Gold and Silver for the week, including $300,000 transferred from one of the New-Orleans steamers to the Hamburg packet, amounts to $1,706,000. The price of Money to the Stock Brokers, to-day, was more generally 5 than 6 ℔ cent. In some instances balances were placed by lenders until next week as low as 4 ℔ cent. The deposits with the Treasury, to-day, on 5 ℔ cent. interest, reach the large sum total of $1,618,550. The receipts on account of the New Loan of 1882 (5-20 years' Stock,) are $1,336,500. The Customs, $236,000.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, are as follows: Receipts, $4,814,900; payments, $3,128,516; balance, $24,204,578.

The Stock Board held but one session today. The Share market was somewhat irregular, and the extreme of prices of yesterday did not hold on the New-York and the Western Roads, but after the adjournment, the bidding on the Street was firmer, and among the New-York shares, Harlem had a further rise to 115 ℔ cent., and among the Western, Illinois Central to 113½ ℔ cent. Michigan Central, and Prairie Du Chien, were also higher than yesterday, and Erie old stock rose to 101½ ℔ cent. The following prices were made at 4 o'clock, as compared with Friday afternoon, the general market leaving off firm:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	126¾	126¾	Harlem Pref.	104	108
U.S. 6s, 1881	106¾	106¾	Mich. Central	113	113¾
N. Y. Central	125	124¾	Mich. Southern	85¾	85¾
Erie	100¾	101¾	Mich. Guarant'd	113¾	113½
Erie Preferred	104¾	104¾	Illinois Cen	110¾	113¾
Hudson	156	153	Pittsburgh	94⅝	94¾
Pacific Mail	236¾	234	Fort Wayne	78¾	77¾
Harlem	112	115	Rock Island	103¾	103¾
Canton	29	29¾	Northwest	36¾	36¾
Prairie du Chien	64	65	Galena	99¾	99¾
Treas. Cer., new	99¾	99¾	Reading	109	109¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The St. Nicholas Bank has made a Half-yearly Dividend of 4 ℔ cent.:

New-York	116	Chatham Bank	94
Manhattan	140	Bank of the Repub.	109
Merchants'	110	Hanover	95
America	123	Metropolitan	110
City	135	East River	95
State of New-York	102	Market	96
Commerce	103¾	Shoe & Leather	109
Broadway	160	Continental	92
Ocean	98	St. Nicholas	96
Am. Exchange	106	Park	95

And the following bids for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s.	105	L. C. & M. L. G. Bds.	44
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102	Chic. & N. W. S. F.	105
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	116	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	99¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	124	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d ser.	99
Erie R. firsts, '68	112	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	68¾
Erie thirds, '83	109¾	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	78
Erie fifths, '88	104	Tol. & Wab. firsts	104
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	108	Tol. & Wab. seconds	94
Hud. R. firsts, '69	116	Mil. & P. du C. firsts	101¾
Hud. R. thirds, '75	120	Gal. & Chic. firsts	103⅝
Hud. R. conv., '67	106	Chi. & R. Island 1sts	104
Harlem thirds, '68	100¾	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	106
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	116	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	106
Chi., B. & Q. firsts	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	106
Mich. S. seconds	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101
M. S. & N. Ind. S F	106	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	83
Ill. Cen., '75	115	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	99¾
Al. & T. H. firsts	102	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	82
A. & T. H. 2ds pref.	94¾	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	57
Al. & T. H. 2ds Inc.	84		

Several changes have been made in the board of Directors of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad Company. The present board stands as follows: E. B. Wesley, A. G. Jerome, W. R. Travers, L. W. Jerome, J. W. Gilbert, John M. Tobin, Chas. W. Durant, [illegible] Smith, Chas. Stanton, John J. Van Nostrand, [illegible] Murray, H. H. Dickinson, E. B. Litchfield. E. B. Litchfield was elected President, and D. [illegible] Bradley, Treasurer.

From Norway to Chicago.

From the Chicago Times, July 18.

Lying at the foot of Wolcott-street is a tiny craft, smaller than the average of our river tugs, and of not more than half the tonnage of the largest. Yet this little thing has crossed the wide Atlantic, traveled the dangerous course of the St. Lawrence, and made the circuit of the lakes in safety. She arrived in the river here late on Thursday evening. This wonderful little vessel is about sixty-three feet in length, seventeen feet broad, and has twelve feet of depth in the hold. Her tonnage is only fifty-five tons. She is a saucily rigged vessel of the sloop pattern, having but one mast. She came from Bergen, in Norway, direct to Chicago, leaving the former port on the 18th day of April, having thus consumed ninety-six days on the voyage. She is named the *Skjoldmøn*, and brings a cargo of 789 packages of pickled herrings, 30 vorsts of codfish and 270 barrels of salt. She was laden so heavily that in the salt water her deck was only one foot above the water-line. Her crew consists of six men, all told; their temerity entitles them to a place in history. The following is the list of the crew:

Captain, Raven Wasenberg; Mate, Henrich [illegible]; Seamen, [illegible] Trousen; [illegible] Seamen, Karl Zeudsen; Cook and Steward, Olof Paulsen.

The only other living creature on board was a dog, not even a rat daring to share with them the perils of the voyage, though Norway is somewhat famous for the size and number of these animals.

The vessel was sent out by Tonsen and Ocean Shaben, who experienced considerable difficulty in inducing men to work so small a craft across the ocean. It was generally feared that she could not live in a rough sea, and these fears were near being realized. They had a very disagreeable passage, encountering head winds nearly the whole way, and having often to lie almost at the mercy of the waves, with just the head kept on. The water often washed over the well [illegible] for hours in succession, lifting everything from the deck, and rendering constant bailing necessary. The Captain says that for days together, all hands constantly expected they would go to the bottom, and the staunchest among them quailed [illegible] of the danger. Yet on they labored, night and day, till the strength of all was completely exhausted, when providentially the wind moderated, and allowed them a respite. The principal storm commenced on the 16th day of April, and continued till May day, and during that fortnight they only made about ten degrees in that high latitude. They sped along then, but their stock of water gave out, and for eight days they had no fresh water except what they could gather by wringing the fog-moistened sails, and even that was partially impregnated with salt water. During that time they did no cooking, owing to the lack of water. It commenced at last to rain, and they were enabled to replenish slightly. The Captain reports that 25 to 30 icebergs were seen in close proximity to them in lat 45°, lon. 42°. They first found soundings on the Banks on the 23d day of May, and made St. Paul's, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, on the 2d of June. There they cast anchor, no pilot being in sight. They were between Thunder Bay and Presque Isle when the storm of last week came on, but received no damage, and arrived safely, in Chicago as above, taking up quarters immediately below the bark *Sleipner*, also from Norway.

The return cargo will consist of Yankee notions, and the voyage home will be doubtless much better than that out, as the winds are usually favorable. It is scarcely probable that another such a journey will be undertaken in so small a vessel, the captain expressing himself as decidedly opposed to it. The vessel is an admirable sailer and "walks the waters like a thing of life," but she is too small to be sent out to breast the fury of old Neptune, especially when so heavily laden. On climbing the waves or sinking into the trough of the sea, her keel often formed an angle of forty-five degrees with the horizon, and were it not that her buoyant powers are remarkable, she must have gone under and left none alive to tell the tale.

A Bold Bank Robbery.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN—PROMPT ARREST OF THE THIEVES.

From the Rochester Union, July 23.

A bold bank robbery was perpetrated yesterday in broad day light, at Brockport, in this county. A fellow went into the banking office of WATERS, BISHOP & Co., while Mr. B. was absent at dinner, and asked the lad in attendance, 15 years of age, to change a ten dollar bill. While the boy was in the act of doing as requested, he was felled by a blow upon the head, dragged into the bank vault and the lock turned upon him. The rascal who made the assault, and an accomplice standing outside, at once gathered all the funds they could find—about $5,000—and fled. They had left a horse and buggy standing in the shed of the Presbyterian Church, not far distant, and to that they fled with their booty. In their haste to get out of the church-yard they turned the buggy over and broke it. They then took to their heels. Meanwhile the robbery was discovered—the alarm given, and everybody was on the lookout. One of the villains was speedily captured, but he had no money. His accomplice with the booty had left and eluded pursuit.

To return to the Bank. Mr. BISHOP, after an absence of about 25 minutes, returned to his office and found it unattended, with evidences of confusion. He looked for the boy, and soon heard him in the vault. He liberated him to find that he had been severely beaten upon the head, and was bleeding from a wound. In a short time he was able to describe what had occurred. The lad is a son of LUTHER GORDON, of Brockport. He is not dangerously injured, but is confined to his bed to-day.

The thief taken at Brockport was locked up for examination, and word was sent here of the affair. Our Police were not a moment in doubt what to do, for they had watched a suspected party for some days, and felt sure they were the authors of the crime. The sequel showed they were correct.

Two weeks ago two bank burglars came here and took lodgings at the Merchants' Hotel, Mumford-street. Since that time they have been preparing to plunder a bank. They had implements made, and had made some examinations. The Rochester Savings Bank and POWERS' Banking Office were supposed to be the institutions upon which the eyes of these fellows had been set. The Valley Bank at Geneseo had been looked at as another institution worthy of attention by these thieves. On Tuesday they hired a horse at a livery stable in this city with the avowed purpose of fishing, but they drove to Brockport, laid their plans for robbing the banking office, and succeeded on the following day, as stated. The horse and buggy is identified as the one they took from HARVEY's stable.

The thief who escaped from Brockport came to this city by the 5:30 train, last evening, probably getting on board at a station east of Brockport, and at once proceeded to his hotel, the Merchants'. Soon after word of the robbery reached our Police, and Messrs. SAMUEL BROWN and JEROME ROGERS repaired to the said hotel to look for the rogue. As they went in a man ran out and fled into Mill-street. BROWN pursued and captured him. Another fellow went out by a back door and concealed himself. ROGERS soon had him. He proved to be the one wanted, and is, beyond all question, the same who operated at Brockport. BROWN's man was not wanted, though his flight was not wholly consistent with innocence.

ROGERS' man was at once secured and locked up, and the Police proceeded to search the crib. Chief MUNSON found buried in the cellar two bags containing burglars' tools, for operating on bank locks, and a flask of powder. The search revealed none of the stolen money.

This morning PAUL POPE, the keeper of the Merchants' Hotel, was arrested on suspicion of being one of the thieves. It is hardly possible that he can be ignorant of the character of his guests. The house has recently passed into his hands, but has been for years a house of ill fame. When he took possession he did not change the name, an indication that he did not seek to elevate its character or make it popular with the public.

Mr. BISHOP came from Brockport this morning, and Mr. BOWMAN, the District-Attorney, took charge of the matter. It is understood that the men arrested here will be taken to Brockport for examination.

Reception of the Minister from the United States of Colombia.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

M. MANUEL MURILLO TORO was, on Wednesday, received as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Colombia.

In reply to his address, Mr. LINCOLN said:

Mr. MURILLO: I have heard with much pleasure the exposition you have given me of the principles, sentiments and policy of the United States of Colombia. They command my entire assent, as they will receive the hearty response of the people in whose name I receive you as a Minister.

Your country, situated in a central portion of the American Continent, holds one of the few positions which control the commerce of nations and the progress of civilization throughout the world. Your country, therefore, may be justly ambitious to develop the influence to which it is thus entitled. In this respect she already knows that she enjoys the effective sympathy and support of the United States of America. But neither your country nor my own can expect to lead other nations in the ways of free commerce, free government and humane civilization without firmly establishing her own civil government upon the sure foundations of justice, unity and public order. I pray God, Sir, that the people of both countries may be guided by His wisdom to the attainment of that end! The Government of the United States, especially at the present moment, is slow to recognize political changes occurring in foreign countries. We have studiously avoided all interference with the people of Colombia, while they were employed in the great work of reorganizing their Government. But now that that work is performed by their own free choice and efforts, they will find the United States of America to be among the most forbearing and the most friendly of foreign nations.

The enlightened and just sentiments which you have expressed in your individual character will, I am sure, win for you an agreeable reception and residence at this Capital.

The Blockade of Wilmington, N. C.

A SKIRMISH WITH THE REBELS OFF SMITH'S ISLAND.

Correspondence of the Newark Advertiser.

OFF WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, July 13, 1863.

Yesterday morning a portion of our fleet, on the eastern side of the Shoals, ran a blockade runner on shore, close in by the edge of Smith's Island. While trying to [illegible] her off the enemy in Fort Fisher discovered what [illegible] were up to, and immediately dispatched a steamer with troops on board and a battery of Whitworth guns to block our game. She had been at Smith's Island but a short time when a fire was opened from our fleet on the eastern side of the Shoals. At the same time a party of rebels was discovered, passing the light house, with horses drawing what appeared to be a piece of artillery. Upon this, the fleet on this side—the western—was ordered under way and opened fire to prevent them reinforcing their men on the other side. Two of the vessels threw shells, which exploded among the men serving the rebel batteries—one of them disabling a gun, killing or wounding several of the enemy and causing them to "skedaddle," and effectually stopping that gun's mouth. Another shell exploded near another of their guns, causing them to leave in "double quick" time and haul their gun out of harm's way. The firing was kept up until 4 o'clock, when it ceased and we returned to our usual station.

One thing was made perfectly clear in this action, namely, that the "pitty" 6-pounder Whitworths [illegible] undoubtedly have greater range than any in our [illegible]. These guns (the Whitworths) [illegible] distance of three and four miles, [illegible] around us, but fortunately none of them struck us, while we had nothing to compete with them, and could only respond by facing the music with our wooden shells under their range. We ought to have guns of at least equal range, and we could then [illegible] them more frequently than would be [illegible] to them; but with their 6 and 12-pounder Whitworths they outrange nearly everything we have, and consequently place us at great disadvantage.

Affairs in Texas.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

ON BOARD THE GUNBOAT ITASCA,
OFF THE COAST OF TEXAS, Tuesday, June 30, 1863.

The gunboat *Itasca*, which has long been attached to Commodore BELL's squadron, has proved her vigilance by capturing a large number of vessels as they attempted running the blockade. These blows cannot be perceived by our people at home, but are painfully felt by our foes who often execrate the impertinence of our cruisers, and beg that the sufferers of their navy might be spared, and not sent the way of the *Merrimac*, *Atlanta*, and other ferocious marine monsters. A large load of cotton captured a short time ago at Brazos Santiago, helped to relieve the monotony of the blockade. One hundred and twenty-five bales of cotton were found on board, part of her assorted cargo. She was sent with two other prizes to New-Orleans. Such brave efforts on the part of our navy are commendable, and their success meritorious.

Rebel dominion in Texas is beginning to wax fainter and weaker. Too long have they been having things all their own way along the coast. From Galveston to Matamoras, they have, until very lately, been in the habit of going and returning almost every week. The importance of this coast has been long overlooked, and I am glad some one has taken it under their fostering care.

The Galveston papers say MAGRUDER arrived at Houston this week. The women of the insignificant little town of Galveston held meetings in the public buildings for the avowed purpose of ridiculing their admirers until they enlisted in the rebel service. Embraces, ejaculations and enthusiasm pervaded these feminine congregations. To the credit of the men, be it said, silence and decorum is never disturbed by them. Good speeches are applauded, even though they come through the lips of a Gorgon; bad ones decried at the risk of offending some pouting Hebe. But smiles, tears, entreaties, threats, frowns and violence, are all unavailing. The men quietly listen to their proposal, and then—horrid creatures—"won't enlist."

The Union men of Texas are of the most respectable class, and they are numerous too. Bold, intrepid, zealous, they scorn the Southern Confederacy, and speak in terms of honest praise alone of the old Union. Of course rebel recruits are scarce here. The most fabulous bounties would fail to produce a substitute.

Discretion is a cardinal virtue in the Union men of Texas. Without arms or ammunition, it is impossible for them to accomplish the overthrow of the usurpers. So they must suffer in silence.

Vengeance is in the heart of the injured Texan. Robbed of nationality, friends and wealth, he cherishes a vindictive feeling deep in his breast, which will ere long break forth to the terror and consternation of the despoilers. The other day, a small supply of arms was discovered, and the loyal men began to arm themselves. But fearing destruction would speedily follow detection, they were all secretly buried.

The sentiment of Texas is for Union. After Port Hudson falls BANKS can spare us a thousand men, and our old banner once established on these shores, thousands will flock to sustain and support it. I have been in Texas, and know the men are ready and willing to perform any duty assigned them, only let it lead to a restoration. Good men and true are eager for an opportunity to punish the scoundrels who have awed them into submission, and wronged them with impunity.

Communication severed between Texas and the rebel States, is an endless source of woe to those who still retain their appetites unimpaired amid all the fitful changes in the price and quality of *beef à la mode*. Transportation is exceedingly difficult; shippers even say "tis exceedingly dangerous." The result is very unprofitable to the Confederacy. Texas is overflowing with goods of every description. Flour selling in Matamoras for $4 in specie and $5 in Treasury notes. Other staple commodities have strangely decreased in value.

INDIANOLA.

LAW REPORTS.

IMPORTANT PRIZE DECISIONS.

The Steamer Sunbeam and Her Cargo vs. The United States.

NELSON, C. J.—This steamer was captured in the act of entering the port of Wilmington, N. C., a blockaded port, on the morning of the 2d September, 1862, by the United States steamer *State of Georgia*. She belonged to Laforce, merchant of Liverpool, and British subject, who was also owner of the cargo, except eighteen bales of merchandise, worsted stuffs, belonging to J. Greenwood, of Bradford, York County, England, manufacturer of the article. The cargo of Laforce consisted of powder, lead, arms, boots, shoes, &c., and was put on board at Liverpool in August, 1862. The bales of worsted stuffs at the same time and place through agents of the manufacturer and owner. The ostensible destination of the vessel was Matamoras, Mexico. She started on her voyage from Liverpool on the 5th August, reached Halifax on the 5th September, and left that place for Matamoras on the 14th of the month, and on the 26th was captured, as already stated, entering the port of Wilmington.

The pretext set up for the deviation and entrance of this port is the disabled condition of the vessel, from a storm encountered on the voyage on the 19th September, eight days before the capture. Without going over the evidence we deem it sufficient to say that this storm and its effects upon the vessel are greatly exaggerated, and do not furnish a satisfactory excuse for her position at the time of the capture. There are also many facts and circumstances in the case leading strongly to the conclusion that the voyage to Matamoras was simulated, and the original destination to one of the ports of the Confederate States.

It has been strongly argued that the owner of the cargo, consisting of worsted stuffs, was ignorant and innocent of the fault of the master, that he was not the agent of this part of the cargo, which was shipped in the usual way, with a separate and distinct bill of lading, invoice, &c., and should not be held responsible for the deviation of the ship into a blockaded port.

We are inclined to think, upon a full consideration of the evidence bearing upon this part of the case, that in point of fact this was an innocent shipment, and that neither the owner or any of his agents were implicated in the fault of the vessel. But the general rule seems to be, that in cases of a blockade, the deviation of the vessel into the blockaded port is presumed to be in the service of the cargo, and the owner bound by it, except in the absence of notice of the blockade at the time the vessel sailed. The vessel sailed in this case from Liverpool on the 5th of August, 1862, some months over a year after the establishment of the blockade of the ports of the State of North Carolina. The fact was well known in Liverpool, and, indeed, in all England, at the time this ship sailed.

Decree below affirmed.

The Ship Alliance and Cargo vs. The United States.

NELSON, C. J.—The capture of the *Alliance* in this case was on the 2d of May, 1862, at anchor at the dock of Morehead City, opposite Beaufort, N. C., by United States troops, and subsequently delivered to Commander Lockwood. She is a vessel of over 600 tons burden, and was built in Portsmouth, Me., some twelve or more years ago, and owned by Fraser and others, of Charleston, S. C., down to February, 1861, when she was purchased in Liverpool by J. R. Armstrong and H. Gerard, British merchants, of that city. S. D. Forest, an American citizen, was master. He was appointed by the owners at Liverpool, and then took possession of her. Her last voyage was from St. John, N. B., to Beaufort, N. C. She left this place in August, 1861, with an assorted cargo, and arrived at Beaufort 22d, same month. There was no blockading vessels at the port when she entered, and none arrived till several days afterwards. Her cargo was there discharged, and another put on board, consisting of resin, pitch, and spirits of turpentine. She had no arms or ammunition on board on her voyage to Beaufort, or cargo contraband of war. She was laden with full cargo about the 14th September, and remained in port waiting for the removal of the blockade from this period until the 2d May, 1862, when she was captured by the troops that took Fort Macon and the town of Beaufort. She was bound from Beaufort to Liverpool with her cargo on board at the time of capture. The above, we think, is the fair weight of the proofs in the case entitled to credit. Some of the facts are sought to be impeached by the testimony of two of the seamen, Stevens and Thompson—one of them an Italian, unable to speak or understand English, and both had been discharged from the *Alliance* while lying at Beaufort, one of them as early as February previous to the capture, and were not of the crew at the time, or on board the vessel. Why these witnesses were selected, and examined in preparatorio, in the place of some of the crew on board at the time of the capture, and there was in number eleven, has not been explained. It is a great irregularity, which cannot be overlooked or disregarded in a consideration of the proofs.

The examination should have been confined to persons on board at the time of the capture, unless upon special permission of the Court first obtained.

I am satisfied, upon a very full consideration of the proofs, that there was no actual blockade of the port of Beaufort at the time of the entry therein of the *Alliance*, and, further, that no intention existed on the part of her master, after such entry and the establishment of the blockade, to break it, or any act done by him with such intent while the vessel remained in the harbor and previous to her capture. I think, also, that the vessel belonged to British owners bona fide, and even before the breaking out of hostilities. But I am not entirely satisfied that the goods on board the vessel, at the time of capture, were the property of British owners, as claimed, and, upon this ground, [illegible] be presented at the next Term of the Court in the [illegible] District [illegible], and a claim of property in the vessel and cargo is made on behalf of the [illegible] proofs may be taken as to the proprietary interest in the vessel as well as cargo by either or both the parties to the suit.

The Steamer Memphis, her Tackle and Cargo vs. The United States.

NELSON, C. J.—The steamer *Memphis* was captured on the 31st of July, 1862, by the United States ship *Magnolia*, William Budd commanding, in lat. 32° 30' and long. 78° 10' west, being about eighty miles to the southward of Charleston, South Carolina. The *Memphis* is an iron screw steamer, of 791 tons burthen by the register, Donald Cruickshank, master. She is a British vessel, and the cargo belonged to British subjects. The voyage was in fact from Liverpool, England, to Nassau, and thence to Charleston, South Carolina, having left Liverpool 10th of May, and Nassau the 19th of June, 1862, passing the United States blockading squadron, and entering Charleston the same month. The cargo landed in Charleston consisted of eighty tons of gunpowder, a large quantity of rifles and muskets and general merchandise. She took on board for her return voyage at Charleston, some 1,500 bales of cotton and 400 casks of resin, which constituted the cargo at the time of capture.

Mr. Andrew, a part owner of the cargo on board from Liverpool, saved consisted of about [illegible] stand of arms and 800 barrels of powder; and when captured, 1,500 bales of cotton and 400 casks of resin.

The proofs are full to show that the master, and Andrew, the owner of the cargo on board, knew of the blockade of Charleston, at the time the vessel started for that place from Nassau, and intended to run it; and also, when she left Charleston on her voyage home. They are too full and decisive of the criminal intent to call for any extended examination of them.

Decree below affirmed.

The Schooner Aigsburgh and Cargo vs. the United States.

NELSON, C. J.—The vessel in this case was captured at sea, off the coast of Florida, Fernandina, 31st August, 1861, by the *Jamestown*, a vessel of war. The *Aigsburgh* was on a voyage from Matanzas, Cuba, to St. Johns, N. B., with a cargo of molasses. She left the port of Newbern in July, with a cargo of rice for Matanzas. At time of egress the port was not actually blockaded.

The vessel and cargo belonged to C. Granby at the time of capture, a British subject, but resident and doing business in Charleston, S. C. The Court below condemned both vessel and cargo as enemy's property, and acquitted the vessel on charge of breaking blockade.

We concur in this decree.

Decree of Court below affirmed.

The Ship Cheshire and Cargo vs. The United States.

NELSON, C. J.—This vessel was captured off the port of Savannah, Ga., on the 6th December, 1861, by the steamer *Augusta*, one of the blockading vessels. She was on a voyage from Liverpool to Nassau, N. P., with directions from the shipper of the cargo, and agent and owner of vessel and cargo to call at the port of Savannah and inquire if the blockade had been removed. The vessel sailed from Liverpool on the 10th of October, 1861, with a cargo of coffee, salt, tin, blankets, &c. She was owned by JOSEPH BATTERSBY, and the cargo by him and his brother, WILLIAM, both merchants of Manchester, England, and British subjects. The firm had an agency at Savannah, Ga., where they had carried on business several years. The vessel had been purchased of a house at Savannah, the previous Winter, by J. Battersby, and carried a cargo from Liverpool to Savannah and back, leaving the port of Savannah, May, 1861. It is quite apparent, from the testimony in the case, that all parties concerned in the present shipment were aware of the blockade of the port of Savannah at the time the vessel left Liverpool, 10th October, 1861, and unless the right to call at a blockaded port and inquire there for the purpose of ascertaining if the blockade be still in force, the condemnation of vessel and cargo is unavoidable. We agree, as no official notice was given of the blockade to England, the condemnation in this case must be upheld, if at all, on the footing of the violation of a blockade *de facto*, in which case the master may be justified in making the inquiry at the port if the owners and master were ignorant of its existence at the time the vessel sailed from Liverpool. This principle we think is well settled. But the difficulty lies in the fact that all the parties concerned were fully advised of the existence of the blockade, and no ground or reason is furnished for a belief that it had ceased. If the master, under the facts and circumstances of this case, could be justified in making the inquiry he would be in any imaginable case. We lay aside the testimony of the boy Thornton as unworthy of credit, and see no ground for the condemnation of the vessel or cargo as enemies property. But within the case of the *Hiawatha*, in the Supreme Court, the decree below is correct on the ground of an attempt to violate the blockade of the port of Savannah.

Decree below affirmed.

The Ship Gordon and Cargo vs. The United States.

NELSON, C. J.—This vessel was captured at Beaufort, N. C., 2d May, 1862, at the same time with the ship *Alliance*, already considered, and the decision turns very much on the principles involved in that case.

The voyage commenced in July, 1861, at Liverpool, with a cargo of salt and pig iron for the port of Nassau, or any port of United States, and back to Liverpool. She arrived at Beaufort 27th of August following, and discharged her cargo. There was no actual blockade of that port at the time, nor until several days afterwards. She commenced taking in her homeward cargo 1st September, and completed her loading on the 14th. It consisted of resin and spirits of turpentine. In the meantime a blockade of the port had been established, and the vessel remained in port waiting for its removal, till captured. There is no evidence of any intention to break the blockade, by the master, or any act done by him with such intent.

The vessel is claimed by J. R. Armstrong and H. Gerard, residents and merchants of Liverpool, British subjects. The claim is put in by the master, in behalf of his owners. The cargo is claimed by one of these partners, J. R. Armstrong. The British register of 11th February, 1861, is in the names of the above parties. The documentary proofs of property of cargo shows it in J. R. Armstrong.

We shall give the same directions to this case as in the case of the ship and cargo *Alliance*. Order for further proofs as to property of the vessel and cargo at the time of capture.

The Rehearing of a Divorce Case and the Result.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Sarah Fairbanks vs. Jonathan Fairbanks.—In December, 1862, the plaintiff, by her attorney, brought an action against the defendant, who is her husband, for a divorce from bed and board forever, upon the grounds of cruel and inhuman treatment toward her by the defendant, she charging that during a greater portion of their married life, extending over a period of seven years, the defendant had repeatedly treated her with great cruelty and inhumanity by striking her, knocking her down, and otherwise ill-treating her to such an extent that in March, 1862, she was compelled to leave him, and take with her their only child, a son, aged about seven years. The charges the defendant denied generally, and averred that he had always treated his wife with great kindness, and had never struck her or knocked her down, and that she had left her home without cause.

This was the statement of the case when it came on to be tried before Mr. Justice MONELL, without a jury, at a Special Term of this Court, on the first day of June last, when witnesses were sworn by the plaintiff, and among these was a girl named Mary McAdams, who testified that she had worked in the plaintiff's family for fourteen years, and on several occasions had seen the defendant abuse his wife, and at one time knock her down by giving her a heavy blow on the side, creating a large swelling, and that defendant did not provide her with food and nourishment as a husband should do. Mr. Fairbanks, in reply to these and other charges of a like nature, produced a large number of witnesses, who swore to an entirely different statement of facts, and by their testimony showed that he had in every respect discharged toward his wife the duties of a husband. The case was then, after summing up by the respective counsel, submitted to the Court for its decision. Pending this, the witness, Mary McAdams, went to the office of the defendant's counsel, and there stated to them that since giving her testimony upon the trial she had been greatly troubled in her mind, owing to the fact that the evidence she gave upon the trial of cruelty of the defendant toward the plaintiff being wholly false and untrue, and that she had been persuaded to give such false testimony, and that in order to ease her conscience of the perjury she had committed, she desired to make an open confession before the Court.

This statement of facts having been embodied in the form of an affidavit, on application to Judge MONELL, he granted an order to show cause why a rehearing of the case should not be had, which coming on to be heard, his Honor granted an order for a rehearing of the cause, which took place before him on the 24th of last June, at Special Term, on which occasion the Court allowed the witness, Mary McAdams, to go upon the stand and submit to a reexamination of that part of her testimony on the former trial alleged to have been falsely given against the defendant, which she did, and confessed by her evidence this time that all of her former testimony which referred to cruelty of the defendant toward the plaintiff was wholly false. The Court then permitted the plaintiff to call two witnesses to swear to acts of cruelty by the defendant toward his wife, and the witnesses said they had heard Mary McAdams make statements that she had seen the defendant ill-treat and abuse the plaintiff. The case was again closed and submitted to his Honor for decision.

The Court decided "that the plaintiff had failed to prove the acts, or any of them, of cruel and inhuman treatment alleged in her complaint;" and its conclusion of law is, "that defendant is entitled to judgment dismissing the complaint."

Charles Spencer and [illegible] T. Ker[illegible] counsel for plaintiff; J. Kennedy Furlong and Benjamin J. [illegible], counsel for the defendant.

Important Decision as to Orders of Arrest in District Courts.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

[illegible] vs. [illegible].—[illegible] the 10th section of the act of 1857, in regard to the several district courts in the City of New-York [illegible] a defendant in an action commenced in one of these Courts may be arrested by warrant where he has been guilty of a fraud in contracting the debt or incurring the obligation for which the action is brought, and by section [illegible] of the same Act, when a judgment is rendered in a case where the defendant is subject to arrest and imprisonment thereon, it must be so stated on the judgment and entered on the docket. In this case the defendant Gardner was not arrested by warrant, but allegations were made in the complaint that the debt was fraudulently contracted by reason of certain representations made by him, and that the plaintiff was ready to prove the fraud charged. The Justice having found in favor of the plaintiff, stated in the judgment, "defendant is liable to arrest and imprisonment," and upon the docket is entered these words, "defendant, Gardner, liable to arrest; judgment for plaintiff $70.02—$12 57 extra costs against both parties—defendant, Gardner, liable to arrest." The defendants were sued as partners, but the process was served upon the defendant, Gardner, only. Whether the allegations of fraud were proved or not, does not appear. We are to presume, however, that they were proven, inasmuch as the Justice has found them to be true by his finding that the defendant, Gardner, was liable to arrest. If it were otherwise the defendant should have appealed and reversed that judgment. We cannot reverse the judgment in effect by discharging the defendant from arrest under the execution. Whether the allegations of fraud were necessary in the complaint is not a question to be considered on this motion, the Justice having found that the defendant was liable to arrest and imprisonment. It may have been upon the complaint or upon other testimony, but having so adjudged as before stated, we cannot, on a motion like this, subvert the judgment. The defendant, not having appealed, has acquiesced in the judgment, and must take the consequences. Such is my view of this question. The same answer must be given to the alleged irregularity in the service of the summons. We cannot set aside such a judgment for irregularity, nor can we do so upon the ground that the Court had not jurisdiction, unless such an objection was taken at the trial, and then only on appeal. The process against the person of the defendant, Gardner, was authorized, therefore, by the record, and cannot be set aside. I think, however, that the questions presented on this motion being novel, no costs should be awarded against the defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Terry vs. Jones et al.—Motion to vacate injunction order granted, with $10 costs to abide event.

Macloy vs. Guynne et al.—Order settled.

BOLD ROBBERY ON THE CARS.—On a train of the Central Railroad from the East for Rochester, on Tuesday evening, were Mr. GEO. R. RUTTAN, of Memphis, Tenn., with his wife, child and servant, who were returning from a visit to Saratoga Springs. He had in his possession $10,000 in Kentucky, Missouri, Georgia and South Carolina currency, and $3,200 in gold. All of this money was contained in a small sack, which lay upon one of the seats occupied by Mr. RUTTAN and his party.

When the train halted in the Rochester depot, one of the employes passed through the car notifying the passengers that the rear cars would be switched off, &c. He was followed up closely by another man who, on passing the seat, seized the sack and rushed out. Mr. RUTTAN instantly followed, but amid the confusion he lost sight of the thief. The sack containing the money was marked with the owner's name, GEORGE R. RUTTAN, of the firm of S. D. MCCLURE & Co., Memphis. Beside the money, it contained a well-worn pocketbook, filled with papers and memoranda. The gold amounted to $3,200, consisting of $20 pieces. Mr. RUTTAN immediately offered a reward of $1,000 for the recovery of the money. Special Officer BRATTON, suspecting a party of five who took the Rochester train for Albany, which arrived at 3 o'clock on Wednesday, followed them down, and not only arrested the right man, but succeeded in recovering $7,556 of the stolen money. The thief was taken to the Second District Station-house, where he gave his name as FRANCIS HYMAN. He is a New-York "knuck," and is well-known to Officer BRATTON.

Subsequent to this, Officers MACK and GORMAN arrested two individuals in the Central Railroad depot, who were known to be accomplices of HYMAN. They gave their names as JACK BASSON and WM. WOLFE.—*Albany Argus, July 23.*

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Aug. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Aug. 5	Boston	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Aug. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Aug. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Etna	July 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Olympus	July 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	July 14	Southampton	New-York.
Adriatic	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	July 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	July 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	July 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	July 21	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 22	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	July 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	July 25	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	July 28	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Aug. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M., 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at..........5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF MRS. ELLEN DAVIS, RECENTLY FROM New-Orleans, with her child, will send her address to EDWARD BARRY, Box No. 135 *Times* office, she will hear from her husband.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN TO travel and get orders for hoop skirts; one who has had experience as an agent or in the dry goods trade preferred. Application must be made within ten days. Direct to D. & CO., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A STATIONERY STORE IN THE lower part of the city an active, intelligent, and honest youth about 17 years of age who resides with his parents. One familiar with the business preferred. Address Box 4,352 Post-office.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, as nurse and chambermaid, a Protestant girl, having first-class City references. Apply at the advertising desk of this Office.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A FARM-house in this State, distant from the City about one hour, for a gentleman, wife, a young lady, child, infant and servant. Address, stating location and terms, without which no notice will be taken, EDWARD, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A gentleman, wife and daughter, (9 years old,) for a few weeks, in a pleasant, healthy location, convenient to the depot, within two hours' ride of the City. Address W. S., Box No. 123 *Times* Office, stating location, distance from depot, terms and references.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A VERY FEW PERSONS can be accommodated at a beautifully shaded farmhouse. Apply to Dr. J. M. HOWE, No. 237 Grand-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y., is now open for the season. Persons wishing pleasant rooms can be accommodated.

H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—A LARGE GALLERY, where a fine business has been done for years, the only one in a town of 12,000 inhabitants, one hour from New-York, to rent low. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 85 William-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS. SUMMER FIRES DISPENSED WITH. Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping with the flame that lights the room, adapted to kerosene lamp or gas. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlets, which will be sent mail free. WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
PRIZE GOODS.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by Hon. Wm. Marvin, I will sell by public auction, from opposite Lamberts' [illegible] Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, ON SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1863, At 12 o'clock M., as follows:

40 Cases MATCHES.
4 Kegs POWDER.
[illegible] cargoes of prize vessels Le Buffer, Mabel, Hortense, Ranger, Relampago, Maggie Fulton, [illegible], Juniper, Alligator, Major, John Williams, Rosalie, Avon.
79 Bales COTTON from prize schooner KATE.
27 Bales COTTON from prize schooner BLAZER.
68 Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMEN.
8 Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
[illegible] COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schr. FIVE BROTHERS.
6 Bales COTTON from prize schooner SEA LION.
57 Bales COTTON from prize schooner "A Scow."
1 Bag PICKINGS from same schooner "A Scow."
12 Bales COTTON from prize schr. JOHN WESLEY.
[illegible] from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
[illegible] SEA ISLAND from prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
21 Bags SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner ISABELLA.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner RIPPLE.
3 Bales Old Bagging from prize schooner Ripple and Royal Yacht.
Also, immediately thereafter at Lumbers' Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn:
50 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner FROLIC.
5 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
5 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop MINNIE.
6 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner NEW YEAR.
4 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop BRIGHT.
21 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop RAPID.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner GEN. PRIM.
7 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner SEA LION.

Catalogues and samples of COTTON at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., New-York, the 31st inst.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE
OF
PRIZE PROPERTY.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, AUCTIONEER.
BY
BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE DIRECTED TO me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
WOODRUFF & ROBINSON'S STORES, BROOKLYN,
ON THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1863,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
5,500 PACKAGES OF PRIZE GOODS
from the following vessels:

ANNA,	HORTENSE,
ALABAMA,	LINNET,
ASUNCION,	IDA,
ALLIGATOR,	JOHN WILLIAMS,
CLOTILDA,	MAGGIE FULTON,
CLARA,	MATTIE,
DOLPHIN,	ROSALIE,
L. DUDLEY,	RELAMPAGO,
DIANA,	THERESA No. 2,
EUGENIE,	JOE FLANNER,
EAGLE,	JUNIPER,
ELISHA BECKWITH,	NEPTUNE,
A. J. HODGE,	SEA BIRD.
HANDY,	

Consisting of as follows:

Axes, Aguardiente, Alum, Borax, Boots, Bonnets, Brandy, Brooms, Bale Rope, Blankets, Coffee, Cotton Cards, Cotton Shirting and Sheetings, Cordials, Claret, Champagne, Calf Skins, Candles, Copperas, Crockery, Cutlasses, Combs, Copper, Charts, Chronometers, Dry Goods, Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Epsom Salts, Envelopes, Groceries, Gin, Hardware, Iron, (bar and rod,) Lead, Liquors, Letter Paper, Nails, Olive Oil, Pails, Percussion Caps, Pepper, Pins, Perfumery, Quicksilver, Quadrants, Rifles, Cigars, Shoes, Soda Ash, Sal Soda, Soda Caustic, Shot, Sardines, Salt, (fine and coarse,) Shovels, Spades, Sextants, Hickory, Crimean, Linen and Under-Shirts, Socks, (men's, women's and children's,) Sulphur, Twine, Tea, Tin and Tinware, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on Monday, the 27th inst., at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the Cargo of the prize steamer [illegible], consisting of dry goods, groceries, drugs, medicines, &c. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
July 23, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the prize schooner *Odd Fellow*, her tackle, &c. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
July 23, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the schooner *Rising Dawn* and cargo.
N. B.—The above cargo consists of about 1,200 bushels Turk's Island Salt and 11 bales of Gunny Bags.
July 23, 1863. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *D. Sargeant*, consisting of about 48 bales of cotton. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
July 23, 1863.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner of 18th and G sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1863.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1863, at the Quartermaster's Warehouse on New-York-av., between 18th and 19th sts.,
Ten tons of rags, more or less.
Terms cash.
E. E. CAMP,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership and will continue the business of the late firm of J. T. SMITH & CO., under the same name and style, at the same place, Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.
J. TRUMBULL SMITH,
GEORGE WORTHINGTON,
JAMES N. TOWNSEND.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1863.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS day sold out all my interest in the firm of MURPHY, GRISWOLD & CO., to MURPHY & GRISWOLD, and they alone are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.
W. A. CHILDS.
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.
NATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY's new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE C. KEYS.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

SEASONED PINE LUMBER.
3,000,000 feet—comprising a complete assortment of all qualities and thicknesses, from ½ inch to 6 inches, and suitable for manufacturers, builders or shippers. Also, 10,000,000 feet this year's sawing, to arrive. 100,000 feet seasoned 1 inch black walnut.
H. W. SAGE & CO., foot East 2[illegible]-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibb's, &c., at manufacturers' prices.
F. M. DIAMOND, No. 602 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
([illegible])
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. [illegible]
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c., as heretofore.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF [illegible], New-York, July 1[illegible], 1863.

THIS COMPANY HAVE MADE ARrangements for the Consolidation of their entire debt, by the execution of a Mortgage on their entire road, including the City track, and by the creation of a Sinking Fund providing for its gradual extinguishment and ultimate payment. This Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage is payable thirty years from 1st day of February last, with interest at six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company due August 1, 1868, or other Mortgage Bonds, may on or before the 1st day of August, 1863, exchange their Bonds for the Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds.

Information or full particulars can be obtained from the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, the Trustees, or at this office. WM. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MONTEZUMA COPPER MINING COMPANY—TERRITORY OF NEW-MEXICO.—Capital $1,500,000, or 15,000 shares, of $100 each.—This Company has a special charter from the Legislature of the Territory of New-Mexico. Its property consists of 70,000 acres mineral land, located within a short distance of Santa Fé, the capital of the Territory. The railroad to California is laid out within two miles of the greatest part of the land. There are on the property numerous veins of lead, copper, silver, gold-bearing quartz, &c., &c.; one of the veins of copper is 21 feet wide, and has been traced 350 yards, and assays 74 per cent. pure copper. The Company offer for sale on favorable terms 5,000 shares, set aside expressly for the working capital. For further particulars, plans and surveys, apply to J. J. FLANAGAN, President, office No. 5½ Pine-st., third floor.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN R. R. CO., No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY notice is hereby given to all the First and Second Mortgage Bondholders of said Company, that meetings of the said Bondholders will be held at the office of said Company, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, on Thursday, the 30th of July instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, to consider various questions of interest and importance which will then be presented.
WM. B. OGDEN, President.
Approved, S. J. TILDEN, Trustee of First Mort.
E. W. HUTCHINGS, Trustee of Second Mortgage.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL, ON THE FIRST day of August ensuing, pay off the unsecured Bonds as follows:
Bonds due Aug. 1, 1859.
Bonds due Feb. 1, 1861.
Dover Extension 6 per cent. Bonds due 1857, 1861.
Redemption Bonds due 1861, 1863.
Interest will cease on and after Aug. 1, 1863.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I am prepared to pay interest on the Income Bonds of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company to the 1st day of June, less Government tax, and to give in exchange for said bonds a coupon 3d mortgage bond, inter. st payable June and December, agreeable to vote of Board Directors, June, 1863. Holders will present their bonds at the office of Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard, No. 21 Nassau-st., for the exchange and payment of interest. FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, Late Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY COMPANY.—We have opened Transfer Books for the transfer of stock of this Company in this City, at the office of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st.

Holders of stock certificate in the old Company must send them to A. S. DOWNS, Secretary of the Consolidated Company, for exchange.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
CHARLES L. FROST, } Committee.
JULIUS WADSWORTH,
New-York, July 23, 1863.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 10th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DRAFTS FOR SALE ON THE ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, in sums from £1 to £1,000. Money remitted to all parts of Europe; remittances insured for delivery by weekly steamers. NICHOLAS & CO., No. 68 Wall-st. Gold coin, Bank of England notes, bought and sold.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS SOLD AT A DIScount of 2 to 4½ per cent., by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st. LAND WARRANTS purchased and for sale.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.
N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SILVANUS S. WARD,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P M. Six per cent. interest paid. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President. R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and canceled bonds scrip standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st day of August, upon all shares the calls upon which shall have been duly paid, and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of January next, and payable upon surrender of the coupons issued therefor.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 20th to the morning of the 3[illegible]th of July. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 29 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway. NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend, from the earnings of the company for six months ending 30th June ult., of Three Per Cent., free of the United States income tax, payable at the office of the company on or after the 1[illegible]th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of July, and be reopened on Tuesday, the 11th day of August. G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 176 CHATHAM SQUARE, CORNER OF MOTT-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.* (free of Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed till that date. By order of E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary. July 21, 1863.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1863.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable to shareholders on and after Aug. 3, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed from 21st inst. to day of payment, inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 5 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on demand. F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

OFFICE No. 70 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] FIRE INSURANCE CO., [illegible]

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.
New-York, July [illegible], 1863.

[illegible] ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the Road for six months ending 30th June last, of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the Government tax out of the [illegible] to the Preferred Stock account for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862.

Also, a dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States income tax; both payable at the Treasurer's office, this place, on the 15th day of August next, to the registered holders of Stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July, and be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 11th day of August. HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER OF 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 15, 1863.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT CO., BROOKLYN, N. Y., July [illegible], 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, next. The transfer-books will be closed from date until July 21, 1863. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 135 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of the Company has been declared this day, payable on demand. JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For a sewer in William-street, from Pearl to Chambers streets; for a sewer in Essex-street from Delancy to Rivington streets; for a sewer in Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets; for paving Forty-seventh-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue, with trap-block pavement; for filling sunken lots on the block bounded by Second and Third avenues and Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets; for flagging sidewalk on north side of Twenty-seventh-street, from corner of Second-avenue, one hundred feet east; for building a receiving basin at the southwest corner of Congress and West Houston streets; for building a receiving basin at the southeast corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of William-street, from Pearl to Chambers street, and those on the northerly side of Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to William-street, including Ward numbers thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty and forty-one on Chatham-street. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Essex-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Also, the lots forming the entire block bounded by Second and Third avenues and Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets.

Also, the lot at the northeasterly corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street.

Also, all the lots, pieces or parcels of land situate on the westerly side of Congress-street, between King and West Houston streets.

Also, the lots situate on the easterly side of Forsyth-street, designated on the Assessor's map of the Ward by Ward numbers seven hundred and sixty-four to seven hundred and seventy, both inclusive, and Ward number one hundred and twenty-five, on Stanton-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHARLES McNEILL, } Board
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 18, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating Sixty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

For regulating Fifty-seventh-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and in Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixty-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, and the lots at the intersecting avenues to the centre of the blocks each way from sixty-first-street.

Also, all the lots and parcels of land situate on both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between the Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and the parts of lots between the northerly line of Fifty-seventh-street and the centre of the block between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, westerly of the Eleventh-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Also, all those lots in the Nineteenth Ward known as Ward numbers ten, thirteen, fifteen to nineteen, both inclusive, and forty-two and forty-three in block number one hundred and one. Also, Ward numbers forty-one, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty and fifty-one of block number five hundred and thirty, in the same Ward, and Ward numbers thirty-four, twenty-seven, twenty-six and twenty in block number five hundred and thirty-one, also of the Nineteenth Ward.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, } Board
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 25, 1863.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents. T. B. TAPPAN, Water Registrar.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, } Committee on
JOHN FOX, } Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS,

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
ALEX. BRANDON, } Committee on
JAMES MURRAY, } Lamps and Gas.
RICHARD O'BRIEN,

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL,

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on [illegible] the [illegible] instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn. To be delivered as early as practicable, bidders to state the time of deliveries.

50,000 pounds of SMOKED HAMS, cured in the best manner, canvassed and packed in air-tight tierces with four iron hoops.

150,000 pounds FRESH BEEF, put up as for the Navy, in four-pound cans hermetically sealed, and packed in suitable wooden cases.

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be full head-lined and bungs sealed.

400,000 pounds of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids. To be packed in fifty-pound cans of tin of good quality, hermetically sealed; cans to be packed in strong wooden cases, four in each.

100 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL. The barrels to have two iron hoops and to be full head-lined.

1,000 bushels of the first quality NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined with green hickory.

75,000 pounds of prime RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

50,000 pounds first quality No. 4 white flint corn HOMINY, in well-coopered, head-lined flour barrels.

100,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be packed in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

200,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be roasted, ground and packed in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

Barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop samples, in the green state, of all the Coffee they propose to furnish.

350,000 pounds of dry, light-yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice, dry raw SUGAR, barrels to be new, and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

5,000 gallons of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half-barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered.

20,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

2,000 bushels of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining: sixty pounds to the bushel.

20,000 pounds PEPPER (black,) Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds.

25,000 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.

1,000 pounds first quality DRIED PEACHES, in strong, tight half-barrels.

1,000 gallons mixed PICKLES, in ten-gallon kegs: each keg to contain six gallons medium-sized cucumbers, two gallons green peppers, and two gallons onions.

Separate proposals must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, as well as of tins, packing-paper, &c., must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn-meal, Beans, Peas, Rice, Hominy, Tea, Sugar, Candles, Salt, Pepper and Dried Fruit must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions,* will be required for the hams, certifying on the part of the seller their present quantity and condition. The hams will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

The Flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 21, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED by the undersigned, for the following supplies, viz.:
Uniform Jackets, Lt. Artillery Privates;
Uniform Jackets, Cavalry Privates;
Trowsers, Foot;
Trowsers, Mounted;
Drawers, Canton Flannel;
Shirts, Grey Woolen;
Blankets, Woolen;
Blankets, Rubber Poncho Tent;
Blouses, Lined;
Blouses, Unlined;
Bootees, Pegged and Sewed;
Stockings;
Uniform Hats;
Haversacks;
Canteens, (complete;)
Camp Kettles;
Mess Pans;
Forage Caps;
Cap Covers;
Kerseys (standard;)
Thread, Dark Blue, Nos. 30 and 35;
Storm Flags;
Storm Halliards;
Regimental Colors;
Cavalry Standards;
Cavalry Guidons;
Basting Cotton;
Plaid Linseys;
Brown Drills, (standard;)

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible parties—(guarantors must sign their own names)—agreeing that the party making the proposal will enter into a contract, if the award is made to him, and the bids must state explicitly the quantity to be furnished and the time of delivery. In all cases samples must accompany the bid, unless it is distinctly stated that the proposal is on a standard regulation goods.

The supplies must be delivered in good, new packages, containing such quantities as may be directed, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouses in this City.

Written contracts (of which this advertisement shall be made a part,) will be entered into with parties to whom awards are made, and bonds required of them, in sums equal to one-fourth the value of the goods contracted for.

The attention of bidders is called to the following extracts from the Act of Congress of July 17, 1862:

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That no contract or order, or any interest therein, shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annullment of the contract or order transferred, so far as the United States are concerned; Provided, That all rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States, for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall furnish supplies of any kind to the army or navy, shall be required to mark or distinguish the same, with the name or names of the contractors so furnishing said supplies, in such manner as the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy may respectively direct, and no supplies of any kind shall be received, unless so marked and distinguished.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That whenever any contractor for Subsistence, Clothing and Ammunition, Munitions of War, and for every description of supplies for the Army and Navy of the United States, shall be found guilty by a Court-martial of fraud, or willful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the Court-martial shall adjudge, and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the Army and Navy, he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the Land or Naval forces of the United States, for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the Government of the Land and Naval forces of the United States.

Proposals will be received until SATURDAY, 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 1, 1863.

The right to reject any bids deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Clothing," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order, Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. General.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

CLOTHING FOR THE NAVY.

SEALED PROPOSALS, with samples, will be received at the Inspector's office of Provisions and Clothing, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, until 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 31st July next, for the following articles, viz.:
60,000 yards Blue Flannel.
40,000 yards Blue Satinet.
10,000 yards Barnsley Sheeting.
3,000 pair Calf Skin Shoes.
3,000 pair Woolen Socks.
2,000 Mattresses.

To be delivered at the Inspection of Provision and Clothing at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, without additional charge, immediately upon acceptance of offers.

Standard Samples of above articles can be seen at said Inspection.

New-York, July 24, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the City Treasurer, Newark, N. J., up to 3 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., for the purchase of Thirty Newark City "Permanent Improvement Bonds" for One Thousand Dollars each, dated July 1, 1863, having twenty years to run, at Six Per Cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable on the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year. The proposals should be addressed to the City Treasurer, and indorsed, "Proposals for the City Loan."
CHAS. T. GRAY, City Treasurer.
NEWARK, N. J., July 18, 1863.

METALS.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
Will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL.	From NEW-YORK.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12,	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2,
at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely,	at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from ... $95 to $135
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables ... $70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food ... $50
Steerage, with superior accommodations ... $30
Prices of passage from Liverpool at same rate as above.
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage apply only to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the Office No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
GEORGIA	2,876	Glendell,	Friday, 31st July.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,878	Pearce.	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First-class ... $80 }
Second-class ... 50 } Payable in Currency.
Third-class ... 35 }
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 26.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)
ADRIATIC, 1,290 Horse-power, 5,888 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 5,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.
Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First Cabin ... $126
Second Cabin ... 88
Steerage ... 35
For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
JURA,
Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, July 25.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,
Carrying the United States Mail,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.
No freight received after Friday.
For freight or passage, (having unsurpassed accommodations,) apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States MAIL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely for New-Orleans direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new side-wheel U. S. Mail Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander.
In consequence of the opening of the Mississippi River, the EVENING STAR will sail for NEW-ORLEANS instead of HAVANA, on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37, N. R. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH ... Saturday ... July 25
CITY OF LONDON ... Saturday ... Aug. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... Saturday ... Aug. 8
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The splendid British iron steamship
CELLA,
3,000 tons, Capt. G. C. SMITH, will sail from Pier No. 13 East River, New-York, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 12 o'clock, noon.
First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $50; Steerage, $35—payable in United States currency.
For passage only apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE STEAMER CELLA WILL COMMENCE discharging, under General Order, at Pier No. 13 East River, at noon, on MONDAY, the 27th inst. Consignees are requested to send their permits to No. 26 Broadway. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 93 Henry-st. Rent $17 per month.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Large first-class brown-stone three-story house, in one of the best localities in the city; all improvements. Apply to SANDFORD & CORNELL, No. 10 Court-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FACTORY WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—Water power preferred, within ten hours' travel of New-York; power 15 to 25 horses; floor space of about 2,000 sup. feet; business unobjectionable to proprietor or neighborhood. If near a pleasant village preferred. Terms must be reasonable for property.
J. B. HYDE, No. 10 Pine-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LARGE BLACK HORSES, 16½ HANDS high, 6 and 8 years old, long tails, beautiful figures for carriage or coupé, well broken to harness, and of great endurance; perfectly sound. Price $500. Apply to W. BAILY LANG, No. [illegible]

MACHINERY.

WATER WHEELS.—REYNOLDS' PATENT the best Turbine in use. Models and drawings may be seen at our office, No. 442 Broadway, New-York.
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.—Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, [illegible] On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 10 P. M., and from [illegible] Ferry at 11 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—[illegible] A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls [illegible] A. M. and 5 P. M. [illegible] For White Plains [illegible] For Williamsbridge [illegible] P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge. Dover Plains, [illegible] A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains. Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.; Williamsbridge, [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 7 P. M. For White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 5:[illegible] A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M., for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all the stations to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Returning leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 11:10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 6:35 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M. For Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:30 P. M.
[illegible] W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
For WHITESTONE, BAYLIS DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 6½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt F. M. POWER, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. O. PHILLIPS, will run to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY, except SATURDAY. South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7½ A. M.; 2d-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., 8½; Pier No. 4, foot of Morris-st., at 9. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, bait, fishing-tackle, &c., furnished on board.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER RIP VAN WINKLE, barges WILLIAM MYERS, MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND, also Dudley's and Newark Bay Groves. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

MUSICAL.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE.
THE SUPERIORITY
of Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES, everywhere acknowledged, has created a demand for them unprecedented. To meet this demand he has doubled his manufacturing facilities. Every department of the business is under Mr. BRADBURY'S personal supervision. Every instrument fully warranted. Call or send for a circular at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby, one block east of Broadway, N. Y.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

$225—HOLDER'S PIANOS—$500.
FOUR FIRST-PREMIUM MEDALS.
Warerooms, No. 100 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos. Melodeons and Harmoniums to let; rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 3—second floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
Commencing on MONDAY, July 27, 1863.
ONE WEEK MORE
and
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
of
SANDFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE,
NEGRO MINSTRELS, DANCERS, and COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS.
This splendid band has acquired unbounded popularity during their short engagement, but their previous engagements forbid their longer stay at the Museum, and the manager has provided
OTHER RICH NOVELTIES,
which will compel him to make
THIS THE LAST WEEK POSITIVELY
of this talented and attractive
TROUPE OF ETHIOPIANS,
hence this week is the last to witness their
RICH AND LAUGHABLE PERFORMANCES.
They have prepared a
SPLENDID BILL OF FARE
for their last week's entertainment, and the manager feels confident that his patrons will find
THE OLD AMERICAN MUSEUM
as attractive as ever, and during this hot weather
THE COOLEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE
place in the City.
ONE WEEK MORE ALSO AND
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
of the celebrated Tight Rope Performers, Gymnasts and Pantomimists, the
DENIER BROTHERS,
whose feats of agility and daring outrie even
THE FAMOUS BLONDIN.
SPLENDID PERFORMANCES
Daily at 3 and 7¾ o'clock, P. M.
To be seen at all hours, day and evening,
A LIVING OURANG OUTANG,
OR, WILD MAN OF THE WOODS,
TWO LIVING TIGER CATS,
TWO MONSTER LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS,
ROBERT HOUDIN'S WONDERFUL
AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.
Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,
Stamford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 9. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the school,) No. 30 West 15th-st., or to the Principal. Reference, Rev. R. B. BOOTH, No. 101 9th-st., New-York.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY
BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.,
For making Boys intelligent, healthy Christian Men. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau and No. 514 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. Refer-nces—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

ALL BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS In August, at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, can obtain good situations in stores, offices or banks. They learn healthy, manly habits, become quick at figures, rapid business penmen and practical book-keepers. Four desks vacant.

THE FALL SESSION OF THE GREENWICH INSTITUTE will begin Sept 8. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. Boys thoroughly prepared for business life or college. Strict attention given to manners and character. Military drill practiced. Five vacancies. For circulars apply to
HARRY PECK, Principal, Greenwich, Conn.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy Park,
WILL REOPEN THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER desires an engagement; she is well qualified in the English branches, drawing, painting, and the rudiments of Latin, Spanish, French and music. No objection to go West or to Cuba. Address MINNIE FLOYD, New-Haven, Conn.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, and of Andover Theological Seminary, who contemplates passing the coming year in Europe, is desirous of engaging as private tutor to some lad whom his guardians may wish to send abroad. The best of references will be given. Address P. O., Box No. 154 Andover, Mass.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory, a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City by ferry and railroad in 30 minutes.
HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS ON DEAN AND BERgen sts., between New-York and Nostrand avs., Brooklyn. These lots are very desirable, and in the immediate vicinity of first-class improvements. Apply to CHARLES G. JUDSON, No. 84 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A VERY DEsirable place in Westchester County, on the main road leading to Yonkers, and about a quarter of a mile above Kingsbridge, convenient to cars and steamboat. The house is well built, contains 10 rooms, and furnished in modern style. The grounds are well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES OF land at Edgewater, on the Hudson, four miles north of Weehawken Ferry, on the river road to Fort Lee. The steamer *Thomas E. Hulse*, from foot of Spring-st., lands near the place several times a day. Will be sold low and on accommodating terms. Apply to C. B. FOSDICK, Esq., No. 26 Spruce st., or of ROBERT BAYARD, Esq., No. 42 Wall-st., who resides at the adjoining place.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE BUILT house, in Monroe-st., Flushing, containing seven rooms, with every convenience for a small genteel family; large garden, stocked with choice bearing fruit trees, etc.; situated within one block from the railroad depot. Rent $250; possession given about 1st of September. Apply to ANDREW SCOTT, near the premises, or E. LOWDEN, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

$2,000—FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, WITH good barn, garden, and fruit-trees, situate near the village of Mamaroneck, fifteen minutes' walk from the depot, and within one hour's ride from the City. Part may remain on bond and mortgage. Address R. H., Mamaroneck.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A DELIGHTFUL AND healthy place on the Sound, 1½ hours by New-Haven Railroad from the City. House and grounds in perfect order. Will be let only to a small and careful family. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., UNTIL April 1, a neat cottage, newly papered and painted, two minutes' from ferry. Apply to THOS. L. TAYLOR, Hanover Bank.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 100 ACRES, IN Huntington, on the Long Island Railroad, 36 miles from New-York; good land for farming, and plenty of wood. The buildings are good, having been fitted up for a genteel residence. Will be sold very cheap for cash.
D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 3 Pine-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost at the time of conflagration of the Negro Orphan Asylum on 5th-av., on the evening of the 13th inst., a GOLD HUNTING-CASE LEVER WATCH, of Frodsham's make, having white dial and steel hands. $100 reward will be paid the finder by his returning the same in good condition, and no questions asked, to the office of HEINEMANN & PAYSONS, No. 64 Pine-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,478, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 11th November, 1858, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Continued from First Page.

London, I forwarded a letter to the noble Viscount and the noble Earl; and I sent His Majesty a copy of the letter, as well as a copy of the answer of the noble Viscount. Throughout these occurrences I performed, to the best of my ability, a very delicate duty; and, until this question was raised, not one word ever crossed my lips to any person with respect to what transpired. If the honorable gentleman received, by order of the Emperor, such a telegram as he has described, why did not His Majesty say, on my return to Paris, that he could not see me? Why was I requested, when I got back to London, to write a letter to the noble Viscount? If I had been the imprudent person, the busybody, the honorable gentleman wishes to make me out to be, what is the course which His Majesty would naturally have pursued? He would have said to M. Mocquard, "Tell that gentleman, when he comes again, that I am not at home." [Laughter.] I cannot, therefore, reconcile with the conduct of His Majesty the transmission by his orders of such a telegram as that which the honorable gentleman says has been received. I shall now conclude with these remarks; I have said in self-defence more than I desired to say; and I hope that Her Majesty's Government will not call upon me or expect me to say more. [Hear, hear.]

Lord PALMERSTON said: I think my honorable and learned friend has judged rightly in making the motion which he had submitted to the House for the discharge of the order. The reasons which I stated the other evening for the purpose of showing that it is not desirable the discussion should be continued, are still, I hope, present to the minds of honorable members. I think that no good could arise from a debate and a discussion upon the motion of my honorable and learned friend. [Hear, hear.] I cannot but express my regret that he and my honorable friend the member for Sunderland should have mixed up with that well-considered decision an attack on my honorable friend the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. ["Hear, hear," and "No, no."] My honorable friend only performed on Friday evening that which he considered to be his official duty, in consequence of what was stated by my honorable friend the member for Sunderland after I had spoken. However, I will say no more upon that subject. Now I only hope that this will be the last time any member of this House will think it his duty to communicate to a British House of Commons—[loud and long-continued cheers]—that which may have passed between himself and the sovereign of a foreign country. [Hear, hear.] I can really and sincerely state that I do not mean to impute the slightest blame to my honorable friends. I am persuaded that they acted with the best intentions and according to what they thought their duty as members of Parliament and for the good of the country. But at the same time I wish to impress upon their minds, and upon the minds of honorable members generally, that the proceeding which they adopted is most irregular—to use the mildest term. [Hear, hear.] The British Parliament has, as one of its functions, to receive messages and communications from the Sovereign of the United Kingdom. But we are in no relation with—we have no intercourse with—we have no official knowledge of any sovereign of any foreign country—[hear, hear]—and, therefore, it is not our function to receive communications from any foreign sovereign or foreign Government, unless such communications are made through the responsible Ministers of the Crown. [Hear, hear.] If the Emperor of the French and the Queen of England have any communication to make to each other, the Queen has an Ambassador in Paris, and the Emperor has an Ambassador in London; and those Ambassadors are the proper organs for such communication. Sovereigns and Governments communicate with sovereigns and Governments, but they do not communicate with the legislatures of other countries. [Hear, hear.] If either sovereign—either the Emperor of the French or the Queen of England—has any statement to communicate to the world, they have their ministers in their respective parliaments, to make the announcement; and if Parliament be not sitting, the Emperor of the French has his official journal, the *Moniteur*, through which he can insure the desired publicity; and although we have in this country no corresponding official organ, every one is aware that the Press of this country is open for the communication of any matter which it is thought desirable should be made known to the public during the parliamentary recess. [Hear, hear.] Nothing, therefore, can be more irregular than a proceeding of this sort, and for this obvious reason—setting aside the constitutional objection, which I hold to be very grave [hear, hear]—for this obvious reason, that when the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Paris, or my noble friend at the head of the Foreign Office, makes a communication to the Government of another country, that communication is made by a responsible individual, who is bound to take care that his statement is perfectly accurate, so that no question can arise as to the authenticity or the reality of the report which he puts forward. But the case cannot be the same with regard to individuals. [Hear, hear.] I think it right, therefore, to place upon record, as far as a statement in this House can do so, that the proceeding in question is utterly irregular; and I trust it is one that will never be used as a precedent for the repetition of a similar course. [Hear, hear.] Now, with regard to my honorable friends, I do not find the least fault with them for communicating with the Emperor of the French upon any matter on which they wished to clear up their own minds. But the course they ought then to follow is that which my honorable friend the member for Sunderland says he followed upon another occasion, namely, to communicate to him in their own name that which they think it desirable that he should know. My honorable friend, the member for Sunderland, says, and says very truly, that he was in communication with the Emperor of the French during the last three years upon matters connected with commerce and navigation. He rather implied that he was employed by the Government for that purpose. But that is not exactly the case. [Hear, hear.] I will explain. My honorable friend stated to us that he was going to Paris, and that he thought, from his knowledge of commerce and navigation, that he might be able to convey to the Emperor information that would be useful to him in framing an alteration of the navigation code of France. He made that statement to my noble friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs and to myself; and we said we should be very glad if he employed his special knowledge for that purpose. We did not, however, ask him to do that; he made the offer and we accepted it; and we then gave him letters of introduction to Lord COWLEY, in order that he might be able to obtain access to the Emperor. So far what he did was perfectly regular, and founded on a well-considered and a wise intention; because my hon. friend has a knowledge of details which we do not possess, and from his practical acquaintance with the subject he could give information which might be very useful to the Emperor of the French in devising a new maritime code. But my hon. friend went on to say, that having returned to this country, he offered to make a communication, on the part of the Emperor, to my noble friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs and to myself, and he alluded to a letter written by me, from the country, I believe, in answer to that offer. I have not refreshed my memory by looking at that letter, but I have no doubt that I there stated that which I now feel, namely, that if the Emperor, in consequence of information given to him by my honorable friend, had any proposal to make to the British Government, that proposal ought to come through some responsible channel, either through the Emperor's Ambassador here, or through our Ambassador at Paris. It is not the habit of the English Government to carry on what may be called a double diplomacy. [Hear, hear.] We have public and official organs for communicating with foreign Governments and countries, and I think it highly objectionable to have a private communication made to individuals with respect to matters which ought to be the subject of official communication. [Hear, hear.] That is what I stated—I trust courteously—to my honorable friend, and that was the reason why I thought it better we should not receive from him any communication coming from the Emperor of the French. There was no discouragement and it was not intended to be any discouragement of the useful exertions of my honorable friend at Paris, for the purpose of infusing the most liberal commercial principles into the French Government. We acted simply upon the principle that it is highly objectionable for this Government to employ private individuals, however honorable and intelligent, in communications with foreign Governments, instead of having these communications conducted through official organs. The case was entirely different from that of my honorable friend the member for Rochdale, because he was employed by the Government to negotiate in concert with Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris; and although he was too highminded to receive an actual appointment, or any salary, he was really a diplomatic agent, employed specifically by the Government for a special purpose. My honorable friend, the member for Sunderland, was not acting in that capacity. He was a private individual, going to Paris to give information which he possessed in an eminent degree, and to make communications which might be very useful, but he was not employed by the Government; and I thought, and my noble friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs thought, that it was not desirable we should receive communications from the Emperor of the French through my honorable friend. Now, I hope this discussion may rest here. [Hear, hear.] I think my honorable and learned friend is right in the motion which he has made this evening, and I do trust we shall not have any further discussion as to what was said by the Emperor, or what was said by my honorable friends. My honorable friend, the member for Sunderland, says that if the Emperor of the French thought him a busybody the second time he knocked at the Tuileries, the Emperor might not have been at home. Well, I think these discussions in this House are not likely to facilitate the opening of the Tuileries to those whose presence and whose information there might be very useful to both countries. [Cheers.]

The O'DONOGHUE said that the tone which had been taken by the honorable and learned member for Sheffield on the present occasion was very different to the tone which he took when the subject was first brought before the House. He (The O'DONOGHUE) entered his humble but emphatic protest against the spirit of hostility to America which was manifested by the motion, and it was to free himself from the slightest imputation of sharing in the spirit of vindictiveness toward America, which seemed to animate the mind of the honorable and learned member, that he now [illegible]. His feeling toward America, both North and South, was entirely different, being, in fact, a feeling of the most unbounded gratitude and of the warmest affection; and he ventured to state in his place in Parliament that that feeling was shared, not only by his constituents, but by the majority of the people of Ireland. (No, no.) That was his opinion, whatever might be the opinion of other honorable members; nor did he think they could be so forgetful of what they owed to America as to become party to a proceeding which, under the disguise of a desire to recognize the Southern States, in reality struck a deadly blow at the prosperity and greatness of the country. [Cheers.] He was sorry that the motion had not received an emphatic denial by the House; and all that he would say was that if his feelings leant more to the North than to the South it was simply because the object of the North had been the reconstruction of the Union; at the same time if, through the triumph of the South, that object were effected, he should equally rejoice, being convinced that a great calamity to the world had been providentially averted.

Mr. WHITESIDE was of opinion that no country in Europe more desired a full discussion of the American question in the British Parliament than did Ireland, for the simple reason that many thousands of their countrymen had been slaughtered in this contest, in a cause which was not their own. And owing, he believed, to the want of energy manifested by the present Administration, subjects of Her Majesty were being daily enlisted in this fratricidal war. He did not think the honorable member could have convinced any one, much less the honorable and learned member for Sheffield, that the people of Ireland did not want the subject discussed. For his own part he was extremely sorry that the motion had been withdrawn. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had himself said, so long ago as last October, that the South were a nation—an expression which gave great offence at the time, and was indeed complained of as a breach of the laws of neutrality. The time had, however, now arrived when they ought to discuss the question; and whenever they did he was sure that it would be found that the South was a nation, whatever might be its greatness.

Mr. NEWDEGATE quite agreed with the noble lord at the head of the Government, in the constitutional answer he had given to the honorable member for Sunderland, respecting the mode of communication between Sovereign Powers; and he felt thankful to the noble lord for the warning he had given to honorable members against a repetition of the proceedings which had been adopted, and which he (Mr. NEWDEGATE) could easily foresee might lead to the gravest complications between this and other States. [Hear.]

The order for proceeding with the adjourned debate was then discharged.

THE MARGARET AND JESSIE.

On the 14th the Earl of Airlie asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he had received any official report of the attack which is alleged to have been made by a ship-of-war of the United States on the ship *Margaret and Jessie* in British waters. The noble Earl said that, according to the statement which had been published in the Press, the *Margaret and Jessie* left Charleston harbor on the 27th of May, laden with a cargo of cotton, having eluded the United States vessels at the entrance of the harbor. She continued her voyage until she arrived about 25 miles from Nassau, where she was chased by a United States steamer of war. She immediately made for the shore, and was followed by the steamer, which began to fire upon her, and continued to do so, being at a distance of from one thousand to fifteen hundred yards from the shore, while the *Margaret and Jessie* was sometimes 300 yards distant, and at no time a greater distance than 400 yards from the land. Several of the shot and shell were picked up on the shore and taken into Nassau. At last the *Margaret and Jessie* was sunk by a shell from the steamer, and when it was seen that she was sinking a boat was sent off to her from the steamer. On being asked the name of the steamer, the answer was, "The United States ship *Savannah*." It was said that it had since been ascertained that it was not the *Savannah*, but the *Rhode Island*. It appeared to him that the question was not the position of the *Rhode Island* at the time, but that of the *Margaret and Jessie* when she was fired upon. He understood that Mr. SEWARD mentioned the matter to Lord LYONS, and intimated that he would make inquiry into the case, and if the facts were as reported in the American papers he would make full reparation for what was done. He (the Earl of Airlie) thought that he should not only make full reparation, but also take steps to prevent a case of this kind occurring again, because not only had a gross outrage been offered by a United States vessel to a friendly Power, but this act of the Captain of the steamer was at variance with the instructions issued by Mr. SEWARD for the guidance of officers of the American navy. Before he sat down he wished to put a question to the noble Earl, of which he had not given him notice. It was stated some little time ago that the officers of the blockading squadron in the port of Charleston had come to the determination to take no more prizes, but to sink every vessel which attempted to enter the port. He could hardly think that this determination had been arrived at, and he hoped the statement was inaccurate, and founded upon a misconception.

Earl RUSSELL said that the noble Earl had stated the facts correctly so far as they were known, and he had very little to add. The Governor of the Bahamas had not stated the case from his own knowledge, but merely said there was a report to that effect. The American Minister seeing the account given in the New-York papers, assured Lord LYONS that the Captain of the *Rhode Island* gave a different account of the matter. It was impossible until further inquiry had been made to ascertain what were the precise facts; but no doubt if they were as represented the United States Government would afford ample reparation as promised. With regard to the other statement, he had merely seen it in the newspapers. There was no official confirmation of it, without which he should regard it as entirely inaccurate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lord CHELMSFORD and Earl MALMESBURY condemned and Lord RUSSELL defended the course of the Government in the dispute with Brazil.

The Earl of Hardwicke asked if the Galway Contract had been signed, and if there was any alteration with respect to landing mails or telegrams at St. Johns, Newfoundland. He also asked when the service would be commenced, and what steps would be taken with respect to vessels reported as inefficient by the official surveyors and the probability of the service being a failure?

Lord STANLEY, of Alderley, said that the contract had been sent to the Company for acceptance. It was the same as the old contract, except that it would have to lie on the table of the House of Commons for a month. The contract would be begun as soon as the Company was ready; and it had been warned that the penalties would be strictly enforced.

In the House of Commons on the same evening the expediency of assisting the unemployed cotton operatives to emigrate was debated, and the periodical resolution in favor of an early reduction in the duty on fire insurances was carried by 36 majority.

The London Times Finds Cause for Another Growl.

The London *Times*, of the 15th, in its city article, contains the following statement:

"A short time back the United States Consul at Hamburg refused to give the usual certificate of the validity of a material signature because the document to which that signature was attached contained the name of Messrs. SCHROEDER, who were connected with the Confederate Cotton Loan. It appears, however, from the following facts, that a much more high-handed step has been adopted at New-York. Some bills for about £2,000 drawn on Messrs. SCHROEDER, by Messrs. SCHARFENBURG & Co., of Havana, for a cargo of sugar shipped to Amsterdam, were sent as a remittance by another Havana firm to their agent at Quebec. That gentleman was W. H. SMITH, an English subject, who being about to return to Havanna, brought the bills in question to New-York, whence he intended to sail for Havana. His trunks were searched by a Custom-house officer, and the drafts on Messrs. SCHROEDER being found in them, he was detained as a prisoner, and the drafts impounded. Subsequently he was released, and allowed to sail, but the drafts were not returned to him.

The British Consul at New-York has applied to Lord LYONS on the subject, and it is to be assumed that this will cause their restoration."

The *Times* city article adds:

"The question, however, will still remain whether the mercantile world are to be exposed to the chance of a recurrence of such proceedings, or whether any guarantee is to be obtained that may render it possible for the private commercial property of neutrals to be regarded as safe within the jurisdiction of the Washington Government."

The Morning Post on American Affairs.

The *Morning Post* controverts the notion that the Confederates, if victorious, would consent to reunion on any terms. The North, it says, would not be unwilling. The people of the Free States have witnessed, without the slightest feeling of shame, an army cross their frontier, threatening their principal towns, and with the same absence of shame, they would see Gen. LEE march into their Capital and dictate the conditions which should henceforth regulate the political system of the American federation, but separation and independence are essential to the South.

The Foreign Enlistment Act.

A memorial, signed by thirty of the first shipping-houses in Liverpool, has been presented to Earl RUSSELL, suggesting an alteration in the Foreign Enlistment act. The memorialists urged upon Earl RUSSELL the expediency of the introduction of such amendments into the Foreign Enlistment act as might have the effect of giving greater power to the Executive to prevent the construction in British ports of ships destined for the use of belligerents; and they further suggested, that endeavors should be made to secure the assent of the Government of the United States of America, and of foreign countries, to the adoption of similar regulations.

Earl RUSSELL, in reply, states that, in his opinion, the Foreign Enlistment Act is effectual for all reasonable purposes, and to the full extent to which international law or comity can require, provided proof can be obtained of any act done with the intent to violate it; and even if the provisions of the Act were extended, it would still be necessary that such proof should be obtained; because no law could or should be passed to punish on suspicion, instead of open proof.

France.

There is nothing of moment in politics. The harvest was making good progress, but there were some complaints of drought. The corn markets continued to decline.

The King of Portugal had congratulated the Emperor on the taking of Mexico.

The 3 per cent. rentes closed on the 14th at 68.60.

Poland.

Sanguinary engagements are reported at Nowawies, Sufshocking, and at Wielewice, with what result is not stated.

The Russians had arrested many landowners in Poland, and had hung nine persons at Kielce and Radom.

An order had been issued prohibiting persons from traveling from one village to another without a passport.

Gen. MOURAVIEFF had issued a decree ordering that all moneys taken by the insurgents from the State or Commercial Treasuries should be refunded within ten days by the Polish land proprietors in each district. Forced sales will take place on the estates of those who refuse to comply with this order.

VIEWS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

PARIS, Monday, July 13, 1863.

The *Constitutionnel* of this evening, in an article signed by M. BONIFACE, its editorial secretary, on the notes of the three Powers, says:

"In order to establish a community in the programme of England and Austria, France restrained the wishes with which her sympathies inspired her in favor of Poland."

The writer believes that negotiations on the bases of the six points might lead to a real autonomy of Poland, and continues:

"France would have seen with pleasure an European question submitted to the arbitration of the whole of Europe; but failing this, France supports a combination which would submit the discussion of the six points to the arbitrament of the eight Powers who signed the treaties of Vienna."

The *Constitutionnel* further maintains that an armistice is desirable, necessary and possible, and says:

"It would be absurd and criminal to continue the sanguinary struggle. France, England and Austria are prepared for a solution of the Polish question. When three Powers of this rank agree upon any subject, their will is always supreme, either by pacific or other means. The Power, therefore, which would make obstacles to efforts so serious and legitimate, would assume a great responsibility."

THE POLISH QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords on the 13th, the Earl GREY moved that a humble address be presented to Her Majesty for papers with regard to Poland. He (Earl GREY) entertained serious apprehensions as to the consequences resulting from the present state of things in that country. A war with Russia on behalf of Poland would be a great calamity. Interference between a sovereign and his subjects was much more calculated to produce a bad than a good result.

Earl RUSSELL agreed with Earl GREY, that this was not a case for armed intervention, and that an armed intervention would produce more calamities than those which existed. Many people in this country thought that the persecution of the Poles by Russia was so injurious to Europe that we ought to interfere by force of arms. He disputed the policy of such interference, but he held that simple diplomatic interference would not lead to war. The remonstrance and good advice which this country had offered to Russia could produce no evil result. What our Government had done was this: They had entered into communication with France, which was ready to use its influence to establish permanent peace to Poland. In the next place, her Majesty's Government had entered into communication with Austria, which possessed a wise Government; and he was glad to see that she was prepared to take a still higher and greater part than she had ever yet done in the councils of Europe. The opinion of Austria in reference to Poland did not agree with those of Russia or of Prussia; on the contrary, it was the opinion of Austria that Polish subjects should be governed with as much attention as possible to their nationality, their religious observances, and their habits and customs. Her Majesty's Government had submitted six propositions to Russia, which provided for an armistice, and would, if accepted, secure for Poland national institutions and a national representation. England could do nothing further. She could neither assist the Poles by force of arms, nor could she propose terms to Russia for the recognition of the independence of Poland. If anything was obtained for the Poles, it would be obtained by force of reason and argument. He was unable to say what the answer of Russia would be, or what course, after receiving that answer, it would be the duty of Her Majesty's Government to take. Everything depended upon the answer itself, and upon the tone in which the proposition made was received. He regretted to say that the appointment of Gen. MOURAVIEFF, and the decree already issued by that officer, were not favorable to the expectations of peace.

Lord BROUGHAM regretted that Earl RUSSELL should have declared an armed intervention to be out of the question before the answer of Russia to the proposition had been dispatched.

The Earl of Derby was of opinion that the moment was inopportune for discussing the question. He expressed his entire concurrence in the views taken by Her Majesty's Government as to the impolicy of an armed intervention. He deprecated diplomatic interference, because it was calculated to draw England into war sooner or later, even against her wishes.

The motion was then agreed to.

India, China, &c.

The mails from Calcutta, China and Australia reached Marseilles on the 14th, and would reach London in season to be forwarded to New-York by the *Scotia*.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Reception of the News of the Battles of Gettysburgh.

LONDON, Thursday, July 16.

The Daily *News*, referring to the news brought by the steamship *Bohemian*, observes that the intelligence is not absolutely decisive. Whether the Confederate army was in a position to renew the attack, it is of course impossible to say, but after being repulsed at every point for two days, there would seem to be little chance of their doing so with any prospect of success. If another item of news can be relied on, that Gen. SEDGWICK's corps had pushed through York and got to the rear of the Confederates, Gen. LEE would, in any case, have been compelled to retreat at once.

The London *Herald* observes that when the mails left the decisive blow had yet to be struck, the destiny of the Northern Republic was yet involved. The accounts which we have are from purely Northern sources, and are meagre in detail and outline. All that we are assured of is, that three great battles have been fought, and that on the close of the third action no very decisive victory had been obtained on either side. It is curious that after the interval of twenty-four hours no later news had been received from Gen. MEADE. It is reasonable to infer, therefore, either that no success had been achieved, or that no great engagement had taken place, or that some great disaster had befallen the Federal army.

EXTENSIVE FAILURE AT DANTZIC.

The *Daily Telegraph* says, the great Dantzic firm of BEHRENA BROS. has failed, an event which caused considerable commotion at the Berlin and Stettin Exchanges. The liabilities amount to rather more than £200,000. Assets not yet described. The immediate cause of the failure is found in the firm having bought and paid for about £500,000 worth of corn in Poland which remains undelivered owing to the disturbed state of the country.

POLAND.

BROMBERG, Thursday, July 16.

The Bromberger *Zeitung* of to-day publishes news from Warsaw to the 13th inst., according to which the National Government intended to draw up a circular note refusing to agree to the six points of the three Powers; but being informed that the Emperor NAPOLEON would pay no attention to their refusal, they have resolved to issue a manifesto to the people. This manifesto will be published in the English, French, German and Polish languages, on the day that the reply of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF becomes known.

THE VERY LATEST.

MADRID, Thursday, July 16.

The assertions in Spanish journals that Spain intends to recognize the Southern Confederacy are utterly false. Spain will wait for England and France to take the initiative.

LONDON, Thursday, July 16.

The American ship *Ringleader*, was lost on Formosa Bank.

THE NEWS BY THE SCOTIA.

CAPE RACE, Friday, July 24. }
VIA SACKVILLE, Saturday, July 25. }

The steamship *Scotia*, from Liverpool on the 18th *via* Queenstown on the 19th inst., was boarded by the newsboat of the Associated Press at 10 o'clock this evening, and a summary of her news obtained.

The dates per the *Scotia* are one week later.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 16th inst.

The steamship *Bremen*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 16th inst.

The steamship *Canada*, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown on the 19th instant.

The steamship *Hecla*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 19th instant.

The Russian reply on the Polish question had been received. It is believed to assent to the six points named by England, France and Austria, but proposes an amnesty instead of an armistice.

There is great anxiety to learn the final result of the battle between Gens. MEADE and LEE.

The English journals accord praise to the Union troops.

The London *Times*, however, don't yet see the ground for LINCOLN's hopeful anticipations. It says the principal struggle is to come, looking at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson.

Cotton—sales of the week, 27,000 bales. Market firmer for American and Surats, but prices unchanged. Other descriptions ⅛d. lower.

BREADSTUFFS firmer. FLOUR firm. WHEAT partially 1d.@2d. better. CORN 3d. better.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady.

Petroleum dull and unchanged.

Consols 93@93⅛ for Money.

American Securities nominal.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

A Vienna telegram says the reply of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF does not entirely respond to the expectation of Austria, who will immediately consent to ulterior measures with the Western Powers for attaining their common cause.

The Liverpool Cotton market on Saturday was firm; sales, 6,000 bales.

Breadstuffs steady.

Provisions quiet and steady.

Consols 93@93⅛.

Illinois Central Shares, 30½@29½ discount; Eries, 61@62.

The *Scotia* has 154 passengers, among whom are WM. M. EVARTS and W. B. FLORENCE.

Commercial and Financial News by the City of New-York.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 15—A. M.

COTTON—The market is very quiet, and in some instances prices are a shade easier. Sales of Monday and Tuesday, 7,000 bales, including 2,500 for speculation and export.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER is dull. The more favorable advices from the East are neutralized by the uncertainty of American affairs.

BREADSTUFFS.—The weather keeps fine for the crops. WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., BIGLAND, ATHYA & CO., and others report: Flour dull but quotations unchanged. Wheat inactive but steady; Winter Red 8s. 6d.@9s.; White 10s.@10s. 9d. ⅌ cental. Corn steady at full rates; Mixed 26s. 9d.@27s. ⅌ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—GORDON, BRUCE & CO. and others report: Beef very firm and tending upward for good qualities. Pork dull and declining. Bacon steady for good, but inferior almost unsalable. Butter dull. Lard very firm at 36s. 6d.@38s. Tallow slow at 40s.@41s. 6d.

PRODUCE.—Ashes quiet. Pots 30s. Sugar dull but unchanged. Coffee inactive. Rice quiet. Bark—sales of Baltimore at 6s. Linseed Oil 46s.@46s. 6d. Resin—small sales of Common American at 20s. Spirits of Turpentine—nothing reported. Petroleum quiet. Crude £18. Refined 2s. 5d. ⅌ gallon.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs dull and tending downward. Sugar in fair demand at unchanged rates. Coffee dull and drooping. Tea steady. Rice firm. Tallow steady; Y. C. 41s. 9d.@42s. Linseed Oil 44s. 9d. Scotch Pig Iron 54s. 9d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Continued dullness prevails on 'Change, but on the 14th there was an improvement of ⅛ ⅌ cent. in Consols—which closed at 92⅝@¾.

Discount unchanged—market easy.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Without variation.

THE RAID ON MORGAN.

Fourteen Hundred More Prisoners Arrived at Cincinnati—Twenty-four Hundred Captured in all.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 25.

Fourteen hundred more of MORGAN's men arrived here last night. They will be forwarded to Indianapolis to-day. Twenty-four hundred have arrived altogether.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 25—P. M.

The latest heard from MORGAN's rebel forces were that they were eight miles from Steubenville, moving in a northerly direction.

REBELS COMPLAINING OF MORGAN.

The Indianapolis *Journal* publishes a document, captured by Col. WILDER from a rebel courier, complaining of the plunder of rebel citizens by MORGAN's command. It is dated, "Headquarters 25th Tennessee regiment, Fairfield, Tenn., June 17, 1863," and is signed by Col. HUGHES, Twenty-fifth Tennessee, with the indorsement of Brig.-Gen. BUSHROD R. JOHNSON, Maj.-Gen. A. P. STEWART, Lieut.-Gen. HARDEE, Maj.-Gen. WHEELER and W. W. MACKALL, Chief of BRAGG's Staff, who directs Gen. WHEELER to take "proper and energetic measures" to remedy the "crying evil" complained of. The document asserts that universal complaints come in from citizens against MORGAN's men for stealing, impressing and swapping horses, stealing corn and other provisions, burning rails, tearing down fences, &c. To this MORGAN made the following reply:

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S DIVISION, }
SPARTA, Wednesday, June 24, 1863. }

Respectfully returned,

The evil complained of is indeed a crying one. I know of but two ways to redress it—either to pay some slight attention to the wants of cavalry, or to remove them altogether from the section of country which has been completely eaten out. Regiments, brigades and divisions of cavalry are ordered into a section of country where the inhabitants have a bare subsistance, and are expected to do the severest kind of duty in scouting and picketing, without any supplies whatsoever being furnished for either themselves or their horses. Of course, in such cases the inhabitants must suffer to a certain extent, or the soldiers must starve. For a long time, while a portion of my command was stationed near Woodberry and Bradyville, the horses had but from four to five ears of corn per diem, and the men were starved in nearly the same ratio. Representation after representation of the case was sent up, and no notice whatever was taken of it. Whose fault, then, is it that the citizen suffers? Is it the fault of the soldier, or is it the fault of the Government that sends him to such a place, and neglects to supply his wants in any particular. The soldier may be starving, complaint after complaint may be sent up to the officers, but no notice is taken of the matter. Let, however, some fellow who spells cavalry with an e, send up a paper stating that a few ears of corn have been taken from some old woman who has a quantity concealed, and instantly the evil becomes a crying one. Is this justice?

The strictest orders have been issued to my command in regard to these matters, and these orders have been rigidly enforced as far as practicable. The army measures recommended by Col. HUGHES have in all cases been adopted. I feel confident that most of the stealing, swapping, &c., complained of has not been committed by my troops, nor by any regular cavalry command, but by bands of marauders who travel through the country on the track of an army, claiming to belong now to one command and now to another, which commands, of course, get the credit of their depredations.

JOHN H. MORGAN, Brigadier-General.

How the Soldiers feel About the Draft.

The following extract from a letter, written by soldier at Yorktown to his father in this City, a lifelong Democrat, and, until recently, a "Seymour man," speaks for itself:

July 16, 1863.

MY DEAR FATHER: Your letter of the 14th relieved, in some measure, the anxiety I feel at the news of the riots in New-York; but the newspapers seem to indicate that the excitement is still at its height. I long to be in New-York to aid in putting down such a wicked, cowardly and brutal outbreak. I fear that the worst is not yet over—that the rioters will endeavor, by every means in their power, to prevent the arrival of troops. But let the Seventh and Seventy-first once get at them, and their doom, I think, will be sealed. What a scandalous course the *Herald* is pursuing. On the other hand, the TIMES shows clear grit.

From what I learn, there has been a great deal of rioting in the vicinity of our house. I wish your letter had been a little more explicit. I almost hoped that you staid within doors, for you are too old to expose yourself without good reason, and, as it seems to me, those miscreants spare nobody. I wish I was at home—it is as glorious to fight for the Government there as here. I would give a great deal to see a 12-pounder canister sweep into such a mob.

OUR VICKSBURGH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Operations at Jackson—Repairs on the Railroad—Vicksburgh "Simmering Down," &c., &c.

VICKSBURGH, Tuesday, July 14, 1863.

The latest intelligence from the front is up to yesterday morning, at which time JOHNSTON was in Jackson, but surrounded by Gen. SHERMAN, OSTERHAUS and FRANK BLAIR. Some fighting had been going on, without decisive results.

It was supposed that the object of BRAGG was to form a junction with JOHNSTON, and make a demonstration toward recapturing Vicksburgh, an event about as likely to happen as for two Sundays to come together. The railroad has been repaired out as far as Big Black Crossing, and supplies now go out partly that way. Reinforcements have been sent out to SHERMAN, to make sure, if possible, that the army of JOHNSTON does not escape. A battle on a large scale is about to be fought at Jackson. Your correspondents are on the spot, and will send results as soon as known.

The news from Pennsylvania here is to the 6th, and has created the greatest enthusiasm in the army.

Vicksburgh is simmering down to a quiet sort of a place. All the graybacks—except those who have *refused* the parole, and those who have taken it, gone out of the lines, and then came back again—have left.

A large detail is busy, under Capt. MOORE, of Gen. LOGAN's Staff, in cleaning and draining the city.

Important expeditions have just been dispatched from this point in two or three directions. I will report results as soon as it is prudent to do so.

The health and spirits of the army are first-rate.

Yours, SOTO VOCE.

NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

Movements of the Rebels, &c.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, July 23.

Gen. CHALMER's rebel forces, who have held the country south of Memphis, are reported to be moving toward Grenada and Okolona.

It was reported from Okolona yesterday that Gen. JOE JOHNSTON had fallen back to Chunky River.

Gen. BRAGG's army is mostly at Chattanooga and Atlanta. None have gone to reinforce Gen. JOHNSTON.

Atlanta is being strongly fortified by the rebels.

The report that Gen. PILLOW is in West Tennessee is untrue.

Small bands of guerrillas are enforcing the conscription and stealing horses in West Tennessee. These are all the forces left to annoy the inhabitants.

From the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 23.

Business dull. Many importers refuse to sell goods, holding them for higher prices. Isthmus Butter 25c.

Arrived, bark *Emily*, BARNEY, bringing news from Shanghai to June 3.

Capt. WHITE, late of the ship *Ringleader*, comes as a passenger. He reports the loss of the *Ringleader*, May 9, on the southwest end of the Island of Formosa. The crew and passengers were saved.

The steamer *Constitution* sailed to-day at 10 A. M., with 519 passengers and $877,000 in treasure for England, $306,000 for New-York. Same time, steamer *Moses Taylor* sailed for Nicaragua with 460 passengers.

The Rebels at Aquia Creek.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 25.

The last remaining wharf at Aquia Creek, known as the lower wharf, was burnt by the rebels on Thursday night.

The Arrest of Gen. Bickley.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES—THE EVIDENCE OF HIS IDENTITY COMPLETE.

From the New-Albany Ledger, July 18.

We yesterday mentioned the arrest in this city of a man named GEO. W. L. BICKLEY, supposed to be the originator of the Order of the Knights of the Golden Circle, but who declared that, while of the same name, he was only the nephew of the original Gen. BICKLEY.

An examination of the contents of the trunk of BICKLEY, by Maj. FRY, seems to indicate that he is really the genuine BICKLEY, the father of the "Knights." His portfolio contains letters from parties in Memphis, Lynchburgh, New-York, and other points, directed to Gen. BICKLEY as "Major-General" of the Order. Also, a copy of the "Degree Book" of the Order of Knights of the Golden Circle; a card, on which is printed an explanation of the signs, grips, &c., of the order; another card, on which is printed, in red and blue, the Confederate flag, with the letters "K. G. C." on each bar, the name "Gen. GEO. BICKLEY" being printed on the top.

There is also the manuscript of an original piece of poetry, of which the General claims the authorship, intended to be set to music, in which Virginia is spoken of as "Queen of the South," and LEE, LONGSTREET, and HILL extolled as her saviours, &c. Also slips cut from the Richmond *Whig* and Charleston *Mercury* (of 1860), explaining the doctrines and objects of the K. G. C. In a memorandum-book was found what appears to be a rough sketch of the situation of Louisville, New-Albany, Jeffersonville, and the Falls. In the book was pasted a Confederate ten-cent postage-stamp, handsomer, by the way, than anything Uncle Sam can boast of in the same line.

Probably the most important document found, however, was the following, which the General doubtless wrote when in a melancholy mood, or when reflecting on the vanity of human ambition:

"My memory is not quite so vivid as in years past, yet I can now sit down in the shades of night and spread out all my boy and manhood's life like a great chart, with marks and records of my wanderings, and upon calmly scrutinizing that chart of memory's tablets, I can most solemnly say every storm that has overtaken me, every cloud that has overshadowed me, has resulted from some act committed by myself, which at the time did not meet my conscientious approval.

An orphan at an early age, I was thrown on the world penniless and friendless, yet with great energy I educated myself and rose to eminence in the profession of medicine. I have written many books and great quantities of minor essays on all conceivable subjects. I have brought up practical Secession and inaugurated the greatest war of modern times, yet I declare the real pleasure of my life is now found in the knowledge of small kindness done to the needy and in adversity the principles of morality and humanity. GEO. W. L. BICKLEY, M. D.

BRISTOL, Tenn., Dec. 14, 1862."

General (or Dr.) BICKLEY has been sent to the Military Prison at Louisville, where his case will be attended to. What could have induced him to come here with such evidences of his complicity with the rebellion about his person we cannot imagine.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE REBELLION.—It ought to be remembered that the guns captured by Gen. GILMORE, on Morris Island, were the pieces with which the Southern traitors opened the war of the rebellion. If the first could be the last in this case, it would be a happy day for the country.

A reminiscence of these same batteries occurs to us at this time. When the South Carolina Commission was here demanding that our Government should transfer Major ANDERSON's from Fort Sumter to Fort Moultrie, telegrams in cipher passed between them and the Governor of South Carolina. These telegrams were interpreted by one of our shrewdest telegraph managers in the American office here, and this is the purport of two of them:

FROM CHARLESTON.

"The work upon the batteries goes gloriously on."

FROM WASHINGTON.

"We have no confidence that the President will order ANDERSON to Fort Moultrie, but we stay here in order to give you time to erect your batteries."—*Washington Republican, July 23.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 25—*In steamship Edinburgh, for Liverpool.*—A Barbe, A. Savarre, T. F. Foulston, mother and sister, Alfred A. Larfolette, A. G. Shaver, H. S. Reed, O. T. Glem and wife, Henry J. Cooke and wife, Mr. Gillin and wife, Miss Anderson and servant, J. Russell and wife, Capt. Large, wife, child, infant and servant, Miss Smith, Miss Levins, E. Claude, Zophan P. Howell, wife and daughter, J. W. Patrick, E. Rabasse, A. Bergamini, Mrs. Hardman, Miss Mary A. Rose, Miss Francis Urgnall, Mrs. Huerstell, Mrs. Herrick, Mrs. Kidner, with others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 25—*In steamship City of New-York, from Liverpool.*—Rev. R. Gamble, Miss Andrews, Mr. Edmonston and sister, Mr. Bailey, Mrs. McCarthy and four children, Mr. Torrey, Mr. Cope, Mr. Gosling, Mr. Walsh, Capt. Houghton, Mr. C. Vernon and brother, Capt. Osborne, Mr. Potts, Mr. Eastman, Mr. Jepp, Rev. Peter Campbell, Rev. M. Flavin, Rev. Edward Corcoran, Rev. Dennis Ryan, Joseph McGuire, Mr. Ely, Mr. Rice, Mr. Gosling, Mr. Doherty, Mr. Ridge, Mr. Bartley, Rev. Thomas Teague, Mr. Paccander, Capt. J. H. Wilson, Major Goldsmid & [illegible], Miss N. Balding, E. McKee, A. Fevrira and lady, Rev. J. Beattie, lady and daughter, Rev. J. Lyons, lady, daughter and infant, Mr. Drew and lady, Mr. Abbe and two children, Mr. Logan, Mr. Boyle, Capt. Higgins, Mr. Sears, Mr. Burgnette, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. McGillicuddy, Mr. Watson, Mr. Wilcox and lady, Mr. Horsey and lady, Mr. H. Anstruther, J. R. Stewart, and 662 in steerage.

In steamship Columbia, from New-Orleans.—Gen. G. F. Shepley and servant, Capt. C. C. G. Thornton, Gen. O. W. Shermain and lady, George W. Porch and lady, A. Duthill, E. Marquize, [illegible] S. Jones, Lieut. H. G. Beck, A. Bluffar, Capt. Sturges, Capt. McCoy, Capt. A. C. Sterro, Lieut. Bradley, Dean, Major Lewis, George F. Foye, of Boston; Rev. Joseph Dailey, J. Levy, Dr. D. L. Rogers, May Brodhead, T. O. Ebaugh, T. A. James and son, Isaac Davis, D. McGowan, W. H. Phillips, Edw. Mitchell, Gordon Grant, Mrs. Randolph and three children, J. Davidson, lady, two children and servant, J. Lidle, wife and child, Dr. Enoch Adams, R. W. Gilmore, J. C. Stocker, G. C. Burney, Mrs. J. McAlair, Mrs. R. Byrs and child, Col. Corlies and servant, May Manchester, Charles Marren, wife and two children, Mrs. F. H. Knapp and son, Mrs. Stokes and child, Mrs. L. C. Waldron, Dr. E. A. Crane, Lieut. Bernstein, S. Sacks, Louis Karser, Mrs. S. W. Williamson, Mrs. J. H. Lee and child, H. E. Cochrane, R. C. Davis, A. Delmotte, wife and two children, Mrs. S. Aguayo, Miss Mary Mills, Wm. Baker, lady and four children, Mrs. Legeret, Miss Clem. Martischeng, F. Guma, lady and child, Miss A. B. Holderegger, Miss Sarah Chappell, Monin M. Kuhn, and lady, W. L. Davis, Samuel Snodgrass, Dr. H. W. King, C. E. Bingham, E. Peck, Capt. G. W. Nichols, Lieut. Wm. Jones, Lieut. A. R. H. French, B. Moses, Capt. G. J. Spitzer, M. Conway, Mrs. Kiles and three children, H. L. Robinson, Lieut. A. Fuller, John Wood, Capt. R. G. Lee, Wm. J. Reid, J. C. Fulton.

In steamship Cella, from Liverpool.—C. L. Eagan, Mrs. Worrell, Miss E. Caughlan, and 77 steerage.

In brig Alice Maude, from Jobos, P. R.—Thos. Hutchinson, Isaac Rowe, E. Delaney, A. Lopez, S. Maxemenoon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 50 | Sun sets.... 7 22 | Moon sets... 12 35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 04 | Gov. Island.. 3 53 | Hell Gate.. 5 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 25.

Cleared.

Ship Logan, Narsh, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Lyonet, (Swed.,) Berfl, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; H. Trowbridge, Dentze, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Son; N. H. Gaston, Parmelee, Barbados, Bishop & Bros.

Brigs Tundelin, Heorne, Boston, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Johan Frederick Laurbier, (Pruss.,) Leawally, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Montrose, Hall, Baltimore, N. L. McCready & Co.

Schooners J. W., Faulkner, Boston, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Gertrude, Cauldwell, Eastport, Me., John Boynton's Son; Henry Castoff, Albro, Providence, L. Kenny; Louisa Dyer, Jamieson, Bucksport, J. V. Haviland; Eleanor, (Br.,) Townsend, Trinidad de Cuba, Dovale & Co.; S. C. Evans, Hammond, Boston, Van Brunt & Slaght; Margaret Dill, (Br.,) Dill, Trinity, N. F., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Pioneer, (Br.,) McDonald, Charlottetown, C. H. Trumbull; J. C. Runyon, Mathis, Boston, M. T. Runyon & Co.; A. Nelson, Gott, Rockland, Me., W. S. Brown & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Cella, (Br., of Waterford,) Smith, Liverpool 8th inst., and Queenstown 11th, at 2¾ P. M., with mdse. and 77 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. 19th inst., lat. 46 lon. 48 30, passed an iceberg. 23d, lat. 41 17, lon. 65, passed ship Wm. Tapscott, from Liverpool for New-York.

Steamship City of New-York, Kennedy, Liverpool June 15, arrived at Queenstown at 8 A. M., on the 16th, and left Queenstown at 4:40 P. M., with mdse. and passengers John G. Dale. Passed the steamship City of Manchester going into Queenstown, 16th, at 5¾ P. M. 15th, off the Bell Buoy, passed ship Sir Robert Peel, for New-York.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, New-Orleans 19th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Had pleasant weather.

U. S. steam transport Hero, Burns, Washington, D. C., via Fortress Monroe, 26 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam gunboat Mahaska, J. Blakeley Creighton Commander, Fortress Monroe 23d inst.

U. S. steam battery Lehigh, (Monitor,) John C. Howell Commandor, Fortress Monroe 23d inst.

U. S. steam transport Decatur, Fargo, Washington, D. C., 50 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamer David Utley, Phillips, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Monitor, Williams, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

U. S. steam transport Detroit, Teal, Washington, D. C., 57 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer John R. Thompson, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamtug Anna, Williams, New-Haven 20 hours, having bark Landbrath von Stralendorff and bark Rudolph in tow.

Ship David Hoadley, Hayden, Liverpool June 10, with mdse. and 20 passengers to J. & N. Smith & Co. Been 7 days west of Nantucket, with calms. 1st inst., lat. 42 55, lon. 49 47, was in company with ship Constantine, Creevy, from Liverpool June 11, for New-York. 2d inst., lat. 42 10, lon. 41 15, was boarded by brig Francis J. King, 42 days from Palermo, for Philadelphia.

Ship Franklin, (of Boston,) Wilson, Manila March 23, with sugar, hemp, etc., to Wm. F. Weld & Co., of Boston. June 3, off Cape Lagulleas, was in company with ship Inez, of Newburyport. 22d inst., passed brig L. M. Strout, of Bangor. March 31, in the China Sea, was boarded by Capt. W. H. Sherman, of whaling bark Atlantic, of New-Bedford, who reported 100 bbls. oil since leaving Singapore.

Ship Great Eastern Ho, (Br.,) Nickerson, Quebec 20 ds., with lumber to R. W. Cameron. Had light W. winds and thick fog all the passage.

Bark Wilhelmine, (Pruss.,) Beekman, Antwerp 70 ds., and from Orkney Island 58 ds., with mdse, and 135 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had fine weather light winds and 30 days calm during the passage. In lat. 43, lon. 47, passed several large icebergs. 22d inst., lat. 40 02, lon. 72, passed one of the Black Ball line of packets.

Bark Wilhelmine, McEwen, Port-au-Prince 10th inst., with coffee and logwood to H. Becker & Co. Had light winds and calms the entire passage. 13th inst., Alfred Wilson, seaman, of New-York, died of pleurisy. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Landrath von Stralendorff, (Meck.,) Lorenz, New-Haven, in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Was towed to this City by steamtug Anna.

Bark Rudolph, (Pruss.,) Cassin, New-Haven, in ballast to master. Was towed to this City by steamtug Anna.

Bark Emma, (Pruss.,) Wittenhagen, Bordeax 64 ds., with mdse. to Mr. Emery.

Bark Magdalena, Day, Aspinwall 22 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Brig Alice Maud, (of Turks Island,) Edgett, Jobos, P. R., 14th inst., with sugar, etc., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Anna, (of Bermuda,) Morrow, Mayaguez 14th inst., with sugar to J. F. Penniston. The brig Hampton, for Baltimore, sailed the day previous.

Brig Lavinia Binora, Jenkins, Demarara 8 ds., with old iron and coffee and 3 passengers to C. A. De Souza.

Brig Wilmington, Foster, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Eastern Star, Ackley, Menton June 4, passed Gibralter, 15th, with lemons to master.

Brig Eugenia, (Aust.,) Millinovich, Trieste 93 days, passed Gibralter June 1, with mdse. to Dulith & Co. Had heavy weather most of the passage, split sails, lost spars, and did other damage.

Brig Lawrence, Drisko, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Brig Trindelen, ——, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Brig Ocean Wave, Brown, Rondout, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Milrose, (Br.,) Blanche, Cow Bay, C. B., 19 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Lightboat, Clark, Boston 3 ds., with fish to J. N. Fisk & Co.

Schr. Mary E. Gage, Drisko, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Ned, Sumter, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. J. C. Brooks, Sturges, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Dolphin, Keller, East Machias 10 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. S. T. King, Clendennin, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Anna B. Hayes, Robinson, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. M. Sewall, Clarkson, Providence.

Schr. Sarah McDonald, Kelley, New-Bedford 3 ds., oil.

Schr. James O'Donohue, Watson, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Robert Smith, Russell, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. E. A. Stevens, Stevens, Bangor 12 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Solferino, (Br.,) Lawson, St. Jago via Nassau, N. P., 12 ds., with sugar to order.

Schr. Hannah Martin, Sleight, Baltimore 6 ds., in ballast to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Clansman, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Larkin, Baltimore, in ballast to master.

Schr. Protection, Nutter, Joggins, N. S., with mdse. to master.

BELOW—2 barks and 1 brig, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

Sailed.

Steamships Edinburgh, (Br.;) Borrussia, (Hamb.)

Ship Conqueror.

Bark Mary Elizabeth.

Brigs Eliza, Fabaco, Catherine, Eclectic, Oleander and Fortuna.

Schooners Mary Harris, Julie, Maryland.

Miscellaneous.

The following is an abstract of the log of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company's steamship City of New-York:

Friday, 17th, calm wind, 174 miles—9:25 P. M., Fastnet.

Saturday, 18th, calm wind, 320 miles—light airs and calm.

Sunday, 19th, variable wind, 320 miles—light vairiable winds.

Monday, 20th, wind N. E., 326 miles—moderate breeze.

Tuesday, 21st, wind variable, 332 miles—light air and calm.

Wednesday, 22d, wind S. W., 312 miles—moderate breeze and fog.

Thursday, 23d, wind W., 270 miles—moderate breeze with head sea.

Friday, 24th, wind calm, 311 miles—calm with head sea.

Saturday, 25th, wind variable, 324 miles—light airs. 7½ A. M., received pilot; 11½, Fire Island; 2:10 P. M., Sandy Hook; 2:50, Quarantine; 3:25, Battery and anchored—the fastest run on record for a screw steamer.

The bark Hannah Crooker, sunk at New-Orleans, lies in seven fathoms of water. Her cargo has been sold for $35 and the vessel for $65.

Foreign Ports.

At Arroyo, P. R., 14th inst., brig Martha, for New-York, ldg.

[PER CITY OF NEW-YORK.]

Arrived from New-York—May 17, Contest, in Straits of Sunda; July 14, Miraheyn, at Cork; 13th, Cosamond, at Marseilles.

Sailed for New-York—16th, E. C. Scranton, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Nassau—16th, Cheshire, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, July 19.

Arrived from New-York—Colombo, at Weymouth; Eagle, at Grangemouth; Lady Stewart, at Cadiz; New-York, at Cette; Advance, at Constantinople; Doman, at Coxhaven; Industria, at Deal.